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THE WAR.

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Austria and Italy in Accord with Great Britain.

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Direct English Intervention to be Offered Immediately—Austria and Italy in Accord with Great Britain—An Armistice Proposed—Thiers and the King of Prussia.

LONDON, Oct. 23.—It is reported that England will immediately offer direct intervention for an armistice; that Lord LYONS and Lord LOFTUS have taken steps to that effect at Tours and Berlin, and that perfect accord in the matter exists between England, Austria and Italy.

THE AUSTRIAN FEELING.

VIENNA, Oct. 23.—The Austrian Government, responding to the representations of England, urgently advocates an armistice at Tours and Versailles. The Vienna *Free Press*, in an able leader, denounces the war as intolerable, and invokes the determined intervention of the Powers. It declares that the moment is opportune for a compromise, and England should take the initiative and conduct the negotiations in behalf of a cause which has become that of the civilized world.

PROPOSALS FOR AN ARMISTICE.

TOURS, Oct. 23.—It is understood that, on Friday last, England submitted here and at Berlin proposals for an armistice. Great hopes are entertained of the result.

M. THIERS GOING TO VERSAILLES.

M. THIERS has not left for Paris yet; he awaits a safe conduct from the Prussians.

BERLIN, Oct. 23.—The *Prussian Cross Gazette*, referring to a rumor that M. THIERS proposes to visit the King of Prussia, at Versailles, expresses the opinion that his mission will be fruitless.

A GERMAN IDEA OF PROPER TERMS.

LONDON, Oct. 23.—Gen. VON DER TANN, commanding the German troops on the Loire, has issued a proclamation, in which he declares that the main condition of peace is the restitution of Alsace and Lorraine to Germany.

FRANCE EAGER FOR PEACE.

A Tours dispatch says great hopes of peace have been excited by the intervention of England for an armistice. It is understood the Government here is eager for peace on almost any terms.

The Election to be Held During an Armistice—Government Views on the Prosecution for Peace.

TOURS, Oct. 23.—The *Constitutionnel* prints the report of the mediation of England, and says there is now reason to hope for peace. It adds that as soon as an armistice is concluded the elections for the Constituent Assembly will be ordered. The journals contain the following note inspired by the Government:

"We may affirm that the Government, in no case, will accept a peace humiliating to France. It will remain firm in its rejection of all propositions for the dismemberment of France, and is prepared for all sacrifices to save the national honor. Invasion has not prevented the organization of the defense of the country on a formidable scale. We have at divers points, which it would be imprudent to mention, excellent troops well armed and equipped, and ready to move at a given moment, as will soon appear. In corroboration of the above, it may be stated on the best authority that two armies, ably commanded and composed of excellent troops, are ready to move forward. Further details cannot be given; but events will soon prove the truth of these statements."

EARLY SUSPENSION OF HOSTILITIES.

BRUSSELS, Oct. 23.—The *Independance Belge* has the following special dispatch from London:

"After the Cabinet Council held on Friday, Earl GRANVILLE telegraphed to the British Ministers at Tours, Berlin, St. Petersburg, Vienna and Florence, with a view to bringing about an armistice between Prussia and France until the election and opening of the French Constituent Assembly. The answers received from the Ambassadors indicate an early suspension of hostilities."

Bismarck in Favor of a Convocation of the Constituent Assembly.

LONDON, Oct. 23.—The telegrams from Tours and Vienna, announcing the proposal by England of an armistice, are substantially true. I have the highest authority for saying that the British Government concluded last week that the time had arrived for making another effort. They considered the moment critical, and felt it their duty to try something. They have urged an armistice by making common representations to Prussia and France, asking other Powers to join them in the effort to bring it about. The armistice is intended to allow the convocation of the French Assembly. It is understood that BISMARCK favors such convocation, but insists that the armistice must involve a practicable basis of peace. While the overtures of Great Britain have not been unfavorably received at both Tours and Versailles, the British Government has small hopes of success. There is a chance, but only a chance that the present effort may produce a suspension of hostilities.

Action of Lord Lyons—Possible Success of His Efforts—The French Government not Anxious for Peace—Prussia's Position Again Defined.

[The following appeared in our Sunday edition.]

TOURS, Oct 22.—The *Constitutionnel*, today, announces that Lord LYONS, the British Minister, has made an important communication to the Government here. He wishes, aided by Austria and Italy, to effect an armistice, in order that the elections for members of the Constituent Assembly may proceed. He stated that Russia would act in the same direction. The Government has not yet returned any formal reply.

TOURS, Oct. 22—P. M.—At a meeting of the Council, today, it is reported that the subject of the election of members to the *Assemblée Constituante* was discussed. It is also reported that the Council was informed by Lord LYONS that he had received orders from his Government to announce its desire to mediate in conjunction with Austria and Italy. The answer of M. GAMBETTA was that the Council could do nothing without the concurrence of the Government at Paris.

THE GOVERNMENT NOT ANXIOUS FOR PEACE.

It is understood here that preparations for the national defense are now so great that the Government will not accept peace, save upon a liberal basis. At Paris, the determination is also evident to make a defense to the last, unless honorable terms of peace can be obtained.

PRUSSIA'S TERMS.

LONDON, Oct. 22.—The evening edition of the *Times* contains a special telegram from Berlin stating that Prussia has repeated her willingness to grant an armistice, if the principle of the cession of territory be conceded. The mere dismantling of the fortresses in Alsace and Lorraine under a European guarantee is insufficient.

NEGOTIATIONS THROUGH MR. WASHBURNE.

LONDON, Oct. 22.—A special letter just received, dated Paris, Oct. 14, says: "Negotiations for peace continue. BISMARCK sent letters, yesterday, to WASHBURNE and JULES FAVRE. They were of a conciliatory character. An armistice, to allow the Constituent Assembly to be elected, to decide definitely on peace, was under discussion, the principal conditions of which are that the military situation shall remain *in statu quo*; the members elected will be allowed to enter Paris, and none else; Alsace and Lorraine are not to vote, to which FAVRE objects very absurdly, as those Provinces cannot vote while occupied by the Prussian armies. This solution of the neutrality of Alsace and Lorraine is favored by BISMARCK.

SEIGE OF PARIS.

Another Unsuccessful Sortie—Operations of Franc-Tireurs—Occupation of Chartres—Perseverance of the Prussians—A New Projectile Against Balloons.

LONDON, Oct. 23.—A sortie was made from Paris last night in the direction of Versailles. The Germans, after some hours' hard fighting, drove the French back, taking 100 prisoners and two pieces of artillery. The loss of the besiegers was small, and was caused by a bomb bursting in the midst of a battalion.

CANNONADING.

MONTARGIS, Oct. 20—Evening.—Yesterday there was an engagement near Fontainebleau, in which the Franc-Tireurs killed forty Uhlans and captured a number of horses. All day yesterday, cannonading in the direction of Tours was noticed, and the noise seemed to grow louder and come nearer and nearer all the afternoon. From other points in the neighborhood similar reports are made.

OCCUPATION OF CHARTRES.

VERSAILLES, Oct. 22, via BERLIN, Oct. 23.—Gen. WITHICH has occupied Chartres. [Chartres is on the railroad from Paris to Tours, about forty-seven miles from Paris.]

ACTIVITY OF THE BESIEGED.

TOURS, Oct. 23.—The Minister of War has dispatches from Paris to the 19th, reporting that sorties continue to be frequently made; the enemy suffers heavily from them and is compelled to keep on the alert day and night. The Prussians thus harassed, are beginning to suffer from their constant exposure. Paris advices of the 18th show that over 100,000 of the National Guard responded to Gen. TROCHU's order of the day demanding volunteers for sorties. The military authorities have begun shooting peasants who give information to the enemy. Two were shot at Dreux yesterday.

THE PAPAL NUNCIO.

It is understood the Papal Nuncio was detained four days at Versailles. He was treated with extreme courtesy by the Prussians, but not allowed to come here immediately from Paris. The administration of the Bank of France is now at Bordeaux, where it is expected to remain until the close of the war.

INCIDENTS.

SENS, Oct. 21.—A balloon, which left Paris yesterday, landed safely between Ligny and Meux, but quite near the Prussian lines. The balloon, when at the height of 2,000 metres, was struck with a new projectile now in use by the Prussians. The *Official Journal* of Paris has published the answer of Gen. DUCROT to the Prussian charge that he broke his parole. The General says he escaped from Sedan after he had placed himself in the hands of the Prussians, having refused to sign the capitulation or give his parole. The *Official Journal*, of the 19th, relates the destruction of several more Prussian batteries which had lately been erected. The fire of the forts dismantled the Prussian guns and killed a number of the enemy.

Sheridan at the German Head-quarters—King William on the French—The Siege.

LONDON, Oct. 23.—In a special letter dated Versailles, the 14th inst., the correspondent describes his visit to Meudon, and declares that the Prussian positions are rapidly becoming impregnable. Active preparations are being made for mounting siege guns in every direction. He says BURNSIDE's bag, now known as the through mail, leaves with SHERIDAN today. SHERIDAN will not return, regarding the war as virtually over, and the siege dull and slow. He returns home in the Spring. BISMARCK paid him a farewell visit last night. SHERIDAN said today that he had been royally treated by the Prussians. BISMARCK, MOLTKE, the King, and Crown Prince could not have been more cordial. The King says the French have his sympathies, but they are making, at present, such a poor figure that he regards the siege of Paris a laughable farce. "I have been disappointed with the French, he said, so has the whole world. But it is easy to account for their failure; they have been weakened so much by centralization that they are willing to lay all on the shoulders of the Empire as a scapegoat, instead of boldly helping themselves. It is lamentable to see a nation of 40,000,000 so utterly broken. Fight! Why, they ought to fight till their boots fall off." SHERIDAN made an excellent impression. His prompt, outspoken manner was much enjoyed by the King and BISMARCK.

THE SIEGE OPERATIONS.

There are fifty siege guns now up in front that are not yet in battery; they are eighteen to sixty pounders, and are still on their high carriages. Starvation, however, it seems to many, is the true one for the reduction of Paris. The leaders, nevertheless, have resolved to push the bombardment the very first instant the guns are ready.

RUMORS OF AN ARMISTICE.

Rumors of an armistice are floating in the air, but they cannot be traced to any reliable source.

THE WAR ON THE LOIRE.

More of the German Occupation of Orleans—Evacuation of Beaugency and Meung.

LONDON, Oct. 23.—The Germans took 6,000 prisoners at the capture of Orleans. They have taken all the clothing from the shops and wine from the cellars. Bishop DUPANLOUP forbids the ringing of the church bells. Heavy artillery is posted on the quays. Permits to cross the river are reluctantly granted. The invaders are sweeping the valley of the Loire of cattle, which are sent to the forces around Paris.

BEAUGENCY AND MEUNG.

TOURS, Oct. 23.—Official intelligence is to hand that the Prussians entered Nangis and Montereau today, and that they have disappeared from Meung and Beaugency. A number of Uhlans have been arrested at Beaugency in the disguise of peasants.

THE FRENCH ARMY.

Military Divisions and their Commanders—Administrative Councils—Garibaldi's Command in the Vosges.

LONDON, Oct. 23.—The following new military divisions have been formed in France: Division of the North, Gen. BOURBAKI commanding; head-quarters at Lille. Division of the West, Gen. FIEREC commanding; head-quarters at Mans. Division of the Centre, Gen. POLHES commanding; head quarters at Bourges. Division of the East, Gen. CAMBRIELS commanding; head-quarters at Besançon. The assizes are to be opened on Nov. 5. Administrative councils are to be established in twenty-two military districts into which France is subdivided. Each council is to contain one civil functionary, who will have sole charge of raising and organizing troops.

GARIBALDI'S COMMAND.

GENOA, Oct. 22.—A letter from the Vosges, in the *Movimento* (newspaper,) says: GARIBALDI has arranged his command. The first brigade, under Gen. BOSSAK, contains one regiment of Mobile Guards and one battalion of Francs Tireurs, and a large number of Englishmen and Spaniards, commanded by ORDINER. The second brigade, under Col. MARIE, is nearly all French. The third, under MENOTTI GARIBALDI, is made up of one regiment of Mobile Guards, three battalions of Italians, and one battalion of natives of Nice. A company of engineers is attached to each battalion.

MILITARY DECREES.

TOURS, Oct. 22.—The *Moniteur* continues to publish officially decrees providing for the rapid development of the military forces of France. Large reinforcements have arrived from the south, and the marine infantry and gunners are coming here from Toulon. The National Guards at Lyons are constantly drilling and exercising. A large number of troops will be stationed in intrenched camps, near this city; all will be armed with Chassepots, and thoroughly drilled in the use of them. The War Department is collecting enormous stores of provisions and munitions of war. The citizens of Tours have also been warned to provide themselves with plentiful supplies of the necessaries of life. M. KERATRY started, today, for Brittany, to assume command of the forces of the west.

THE INVADERS.

The German Advance in the North—Repulse of the Prussians at Hacourt—Bourbaki to Relieve Amiens.

LONDON, Oct. 23.—A dispatch from Lille reports that a Prussian advance guard is bivouacked at Ribemont, near St. Quentin, and another body is approaching La Fère.

REPORTED BATTLE.

TOURS, Oct. 23.—An important action is reported in the forest of Hacourt. French scouts belonging to the Ardeche battalion, and the Franc-Tireurs of Caen, behaved with much gallantry. The Prussian force—consisting of cavalry, infantry and artillery—was repulsed, with the loss of 100 killed. Our casualties were severe. The commander of the troops is among the wounded.

BOURBAKI.

The *Moniteur* announces today that BOURBAKI, with 20,000 men, is going to Amiens.

A Battle in the Vosges.

TOURS, Oct. 23.—The following dispatches have been received.

BESANCON, Oct. 22.—There was heavy fighting today between Vouay and Cussey, which lasted from 9 o'clock in the morning until night. The result is not known. It is reported that the Zouaves and troops of the Vosges distinguished themselves by making vigorous bayonet charges.

The Reported Revolution in Metz—Operations at Schlestadt.

LONDON, Oct. 23.—The rumors of a revolution in Metz, proclamation of the Republic and assassination of BAZAINE are pronounced absurd and without the slightest foundation in fact. A Berlin dispatch says: French deserters from Metz continue to come into our lines in large numbers.

LONDON, Oct. 23.—The first parallel against the southern fort of Schlestadt has been opened. It is 600 paces from the work, and has been mounted with thirty-two guns, ready for use. The Prussians lost in its establishment, only three men.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Neutrality of Luxembourg—No Desire to Enter the German Confederation—German Affairs—Dissolution of the Diet of Wurtemburg.

LUXEMBOURG, Oct. 22.—Prince HENRY, of Orange, arrived here yesterday, and had an enthusiastic reception. The troops paraded, and addresses were presented to the Prince, who replied by assuring the people that the neutrality of Luxembourg was secure. The demonstration was evidently intended as a protest against the rumors that the people of the Grand Duchy desire to join the German Confederation.

HEALTH OF NAPOLEON.

BERLIN, Oct. 23.—The Marquis of GALLIFET has arrived at Wilhelmshoehe. The health of the Emperor is improving. M. BENNINGSEN has been summoned to Versailles.

THE DIET OF WURTEMBURG.

STUTTGART, Oct. 23.—In the Lower House of the Diet, yesterday, Minister VON SCHEURLEN made the following statement: "The Government is satisfied that it is following the right path to obtain objects now within reach, and Envoys have been dispatched in pursuit of those objects. But to admit of their attainment the assent of the Legislative is required, and the necessary modifications in the Constitution must be submitted to a new Diet fresh from the people." A decree dissolving the Diet was then read.

A TERRIBLE SCENE.

ROUEN, Sunday night, Oct. 23.—At Ivry la Bataille, in the Department of Eure, the old men, women and children rose against the Prussian troops occupying the place, and a terrible scene ensued. Numbers were killed on both sides, and ambulances have been sent to the relief of the wounded. The Prussians are concentrating at Gisors. Cardinal BONNECHOSE, today, read from the pulpit a protest against the invasion of Rouen.

MARSEILLES—EXPULSION OF JESUITS.

MARSEILLES, Oct. 22.—Deferring to the popular desire, M. ESQUIROS continues to act as Prefect of Marseilles. The expulsion of the Jesuits from the city is not revoked.

German Accusations Against the United States Government—A Denial—The Recent Bids for Arms—Aid for German Wounded.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—A gentleman, who is deeply interested in a correct appreciation by the Germans of the attitude of this Government on the matter of the sale and shipment of arms to France, yesterday laid before the President some of the charges of the German Democratic Press of New-York, to the effect that the Government was daily supplying arms in large quantities to French agents, whereupon the President authorized a positive and emphatic denial of the statement. This Government has sold no arms to either Government or their agents. The policy of selling arms to individuals is not a new thing, but is a matter which has been going on ever since the war closed. A French agent who recently applied to bid was not allowed to do so. The Government sells arms to private individuals, who, if it has any to dispose of, and they take their own risk of reselling at a profit, or of exportation on private account, and the exportation of arms and munitions by private individuals cannot be prohibited by this Government. This both belligerents fully understand.

THE SALE OF ARMS.

On the 14th of October, Baron GEROLT was informed by the German Consul-General at New-York, that 60,000 muskets and rifles, with their munitions belonging to the United States Government, would be sold, and that proposals for the sale would be received by the Ordnance Bureau on the 13th inst. The Consul stated further that these weapons would be bought on account of the French Government and shipped to France, which could be prevented only by proposals from persons not interested with the French Government. On the same day a German gentleman from a highly respectable house at New-York called on Baron GEROLT, stating that he was desirous of making proposals for the said muskets and rifles, but that not having had any knowledge of the time of sale, he was unprepared to make the necessary arrangements, and, therefore, requested Baron GEROLT to ask for a postponement of the sale for some days. This postponement of the sale was accorded by the Ordnance Bureau from the 13th to the 18th of October, when the proposals were opened. The sale of these arms was made in conformity with the President's neutrality proclamations of the 22d of August and the 8th of October, leaving parts or the whole of these arms and munitions in the hands of the highest bidders.

GERMAN WAR RELIEF FAIR.

The Fair, under the auspices of the patriotic German ladies of Washington, held at the Masonic Hall, was closed last night. The hall was elegantly and tastefully decorated with the national and foreign flags, pictures of German and American notables, evergreens and mottoes. Goods of every description had been made and presented to the Fair. Baron GEROLT presented an autograph letter of HUMBOLDT, and his daughters presented a beautiful doll and a foot-stool. The President visited the Fair on Thursday evening, and took several chances. Secretaries BOUTWELL and BELKNAP sent contributions. A silver cup was presented by S. WOLFE, to be given to that Society receiving the most votes; 2,112 votes at ten cents each were cast, the Washington Schuetzen winning the prize. The Fair has realized over $3,000 for the German war relief fund. The whole movement and management has been conducted by S. WOLFE, Esq., President of the Association.

GOSSIP OF WAR.

The Intended Bombardment of Paris—Its Results—England's Position—Correspondent's Work—Matters in the French Capital—Outside Hostilities—British Neutrality.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, Oct. 8, 1870.

The bombardment of Paris is expected to begin before this letter can reach you. The artillery which crushed or burned five hundred buildings in Strasbourg—which not only demolished streets, but whole quarters of the city, has been sent, partly to Metz, partly to Paris. Krupp guns of from 10 to 14 inches calibre are on their way. It is even said that the very gun which was the wonder of the Paris Exhibition is coming again to batter down or set on fire the city which then gave it a hospitable welcome. From the commanding heights south-west of Paris these guns, it is believed, can reach the Tuileries and Louvre, and be able to destroy all that lies south of the Seine. The French are doing all they can to protect the treasures of the Louvre; and some of the great libraries are buried in cellars. The season advances; the Prussians will not lose time. Before beginning a siege they will try the effect of a bombardment. This measure of terror, this war on women and children, did no good at Strasbourg or Toul; it has done no good at Metz or Phalsbourg. But in a city of more than a million of inhabitants it may be different. The Savans have protested, connoisseurs have protested, but the Government expects the bombardment. M. FAVRE asked only that notice might be given. M. BISMARCK refused. The first notice will probably be a shell of 250 pounds bursting in the heart of Paris, and spreading a circle of destruction and death around it.

RESULTS.

It is useless to predict the result of the investment, bombardment, or siege of Paris. I have said, *if* France is in earnest; *if* we have not been utterly mistaken as to the spirit of the French people, their military genius, their power of rapid organization; *if* a nation of forty millions, with abundant resources, is not utterly demoralized, this invasion can still be hurled back, and the defense of Paris may be the turning point of the war. France—the seven-eighths of France as yet untouched by a hostile foot—ought to come to the relief of Paris. With four hundred thousand armed men inside, and as many more outside, the conquest of Paris ought to be impossible. But it must be confessed that we have as yet no evidence of military genius, or organizing power. The lawyers and politicians who are trying to govern France are doing their best, no doubt; but there is little evidence of success. There are vague accounts of great enthusiasm, a general rising, thousands of Garde Mobile moving this way and that, but there is no account of an army ready to take the field and march to raise the siege of Paris. There is no effort to release the army of BAZAINE, still fighting outside the walls of Metz. Where is the Army of the Loire? No doubt, there are a million of men south of the Loire who ask nothing better than to be led against the enemy, if they had but Generals to lead them. There may be no lack of rifles; there are horses enough for a formidable cavalry. The greatest want may be that of field artillery, and this, we are told, is being supplied. But army, in the proper sense of the word, I fear there is none, except that of BAZAINE. If so, the fall of Metz and Paris is but a question of days. Lyons and the towns of the South can be no better defended. France will be at the mercy of the invader.

ENGLAND'S POSITION.

The *Times* of yesterday publishes two letters—one from an Englishman residing in Germany, the other from a Belgian residing in France. The Englishman testifies to the bitter feeling of the Germans against England, for not preventing the war, in the first place, and for not taking part in it on the side of Germany when it had begun. Every wounded German believes that he has been shot with an English rifle. England has no longer a friend in Europe. The Belgian is equally grieved that England has not interfered in behalf of France, her only ally. He asserts, and offers to furnish proof of the atrocities committed by the Germans. He warns England that Holland and Belgium will be annexed to Germany, and that Russia is preparing for the conquest of Turkey and India. And this, says the *Times*, is the reward of our honest neutrality. The life of an Englishman is not safe at Paris, and it is rendered very uncomfortable in Germany. If Germany and France were to become allies, one of the conditions of the alliance would be that they should unite to punish England for refusing to help either of them in their war with each other.

CORRESPONDENTS' WORK.

The *Times* holds that the war has lost all its interest. It is now but a weariness and a disgust. The curtain should have fallen at the capitulation of Sedan and the capture of the Emperor. Dr. RUSSELL has been snubbed with a point-blank contradiction by BISMARCK, and has gone off to Strasbourg. He got the Emperor and the King of Prussia into a room alone, with the Crown Prince keeping guard outside the door, and then went on to tell what they said to each other, and how they looked, and how the Emperor started back and turned pale with consternation—all of which was, Count BISMARCK very needlessly says, a pure invention. Dr. RUSSELL has written a novel, and romanced a good deal besides. And why wouldn't he? When a man is paid fifty pounds a week and his expenses he ought to do something for his money. By the way, the correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian*, whom I left in Metz—the gate being shut very close behind me—has sent out a letter to his wife by balloon. They do not seem to have made balloons large enough there to carry out men as well as letters; but it is evident that the whole staff of Marshal BAZAINE could get out if they chose to do so, as Marshal DUCROT is said to have left Paris. Of late carrier pigeons have been taken out of Paris by the balloons, which also bring thousands of private letters, and the pigeons will safely take news from Tours or any part of France into Paris.

AFFAIRS IN PARIS.

From private as well as Press letters by balloon from Paris, we learn that the forces in the city are augmenting daily, until nearly the whole male population is under arms. There are 450,000 Chassepots, and munitions in abundance. The chemicals of the city are made into all sorts of hideous instruments of destruction, and not only the walls and barricades, but the houses are furnished with infernal machines to rain death on the invaders; who, on their part, are likely to throw their shells and combustibles from a safe distance. There are engines to put out fires, which can also be used to defend breaches or barricades with streams of burning petroleum. One chemist is making great numbers of a lovely machine he calls *Fusee de Satan*—a devil rocket which covers half an acre of ground with a solid sheet of fire. From all accounts it would seem that a good degree of order and discipline has been effected, and the best opinion now seems to be that the people have come to that state of rage and exaltation in which heroic defenses are possible. It is ascertained that there are provisions enough for certainly three months. A portion of these may be destroyed by the bombardment. But when the troops come to the proper condition for effective sallies, it may be possible to interfere with this bombardment. A vigorous assault of such numbers might carry the works of the besiegers. You see that I do not give up the possibility of the defense of Paris, nor that the victorious career of Prussia may terminate in a great disaster. If America were in the condition of France, I should feel very sure that something would happen to her invaders. But then, I must confess that my sympathies are generally with the unfortunate. I think the general feeling in England is now that so strongly expressed by the *Spectator*, that this war on the part of Prussia has now become one of aggression, which for the safety of Europe ought to be checked—only, "Who shall bell the cat?" has become a very serious question. England can do nothing alone, and England has not an ally in the world. The talk of a *levee en masse* in France, is talk only. The Mobiles of the Class of 1869 have not yet been called out, nor the men of the Cadres of the unmarried from twenty-five to thirty years. These two classes will give 460,000, which, with those now under arms, will make one million. There is no lack of men nor means in France—the evident want is the talent to use them effectively. The local authorities in various Departments have voted large sums for the purchase of arms. This was no sooner done than Prussian agents started from England to get contracts for supplying them—contracts which will never be fulfilled, but which will hinder others.

OUTSIDE HOSTILITIES.

The peasants along the Prussian lines, between Nancy and Bar-le-Duc, daily attack provision and ambulance trains, unless they are strongly guarded, and sometimes succeed in carrying off several wagons. The woods along the route have been searched in vain for them. If this should grow, a very large force will be required to secure the safety of the communications. The Prussians, no doubt, are doing their best. Two Mayors who would not, perhaps could not, raise the money required of them, one hundred thousand francs in one case, were taken out and shot, and the same punishment is inflicted on all who in any way try to defend themselves or annoy the invaders. This seems rather sharp practice, but it is war as understood by the most civilized nations. The people have fair warning, and know the penalty of resistance. It must be said, in justice, that, as a rule, the discipline and conduct of the Germans are admirable; but it is none the less true that the people are stripped to the point of starvation, and, if they resist, are shot without mercy. If the war goes on it must grow more and more ferocious. The Franc-Tireurs shoot down German officers; they, if taken, are shot without mercy. We read of a corps dressed in black, with a black flag and a death's head, moving in perfect silence, all orders being given by signal. The Germans put their prisoners in front to protect themselves; they employ the peasants on their works around Paris, so that the French artillerists are obliged to fire on their own fellow-citizens. And they will not hesitate to kill ten thousand of the women and children of Paris to hasten its surrender. And I am told that this is quite justifiable, and in accordance with the rules of civilized warfare.

BRITISH NEUTRALITY.

According to the *Daily News*, the French Government is buying great quantities of arms, ammunition, clothing, &c., in London. They pay cash down and any price required. The Prussians are also buying tons of blankets, as if they expected to spend the Winter in France. The *Times* is curious to see whether Prussia will make any protest against the export of arms, &c., from America. Five million pounds of gunpowder is the amount of our English order—and the market is swept of every sort of firearm. In the meantime Birmingham has gone to work on heavy orders from Russia. Is it to be murder *en masse*? MONADNOCK.

The German Fair.

The German Fair continues to be patronized by all classes, Germans and Americans. The Thirty-seventh Regiment Armory, where the Fair is held, continues to be the centre of attraction every evening, and the success of the noble undertaking is fully assured. A valuable gold singer's badge will be disposed of by a vote to one of the German musical societies, and will be secured either by the Liederkranz or Arion. The votes are taken under the supervision of Mrs. ROESING, wife of the Consul-General, and at last accounts the Arion was ahead of the Liederkranz. This affair excites considerable interest among the German vocalists.

The St. Clair Flats Canal—Amusement Occasioned by the Hoax.

The Detroit *Post* of the 21st inst. says:

"The Eastern papers are devoting considerable space and attention to the 'excitement in Michigan' over the hoax about the seizure of the St. Clair Flats Canal. There is much more excitement in New-York and Washington than there is in this part of the country. The Government, it is said, is quite surprised, if not worried, because nothing more can be heard in regard to the affair. But there is nothing more to hear. There was nothing to it in the first place, and 'out of nothing, nothing is made.' The moment it appeared we ascertained that the story was false, and a telegraphic message was prepared in the office of the *Post*, for the Associated Press, denying the rumor. For some reason, this dispatch was not published in any of the newspapers east of Cleveland, and hence the people in that section are puzzling and worrying themselves over an event that never occurred."

GENERAL TELEGRAMS.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

Rumor of a Defensive Alliance Between Turkey and Greece—French Troops Sent to Martinique—British Troops Leaving India for China—Detention of the Lafayette.

LONDON, Oct. 23.—It is rumored that a defensive alliance has been formed between Turkey and Greece against the encroachments of the Western Powers....Greek merchants at Marseilles send heavy orders to the Levant for grain deliverable in January....The gunboat *Dryade* leaves Toulon immediately for the Antilles, taking out a force of 800 marine infantry.

LONDON, Oct. 23.—A dispatch from Bombay announces that troops are leaving Madras for China.

HAVRE, Oct. 23.—The steamer *Lafayette* was detained here two days beyond her sailing day (Thursday) by stormy weather.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Italian Celebration—Progress on the North Pacific Railroad—Crew of the Continental.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 23.—The Italian Republicans, last night, celebrated by a banquet the occupation of Rome by the Italian Government. The Garibaldi Association also celebrated the event by a military and civic procession and literary exercises....City Gardener WM. WATT declines the Democratic candidacy for Governor in the ensuing campaign....The North Pacific Railroad is completed to Santa Rosa....The United States steamer *Cyane*, from Mexican ports, arrived here to-night, with the remainder of the crew of the foundered steamer *Continental*.

THE SOUTH.

Alabama State Fair—Population of Louisiana—Yellow Fever—Marine Disasters in Southern Waters.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Oct. 23.—To insure the success of the Fair of the Alabama Agricultural and Mechanical Association, to be held in this city from the 15th to the 21st of November inclusive, a company has been promptly formed by substantial citizens on basis of the capital stock of $100,000, with a guarantee of more liberal premiums than any other association. The grounds and buildings, now nearly complete, will speedily be put in thorough order, with ample accommodations for stock, and with a mile track of superior character. Gen. JOHN B. GORDON, of Georgia, has been invited to deliver the opening address.

NEW-ORLEANS, Oct. 23.—The total population of Louisiana is 717,026, an increase since 1860 of over 8,000....The deaths here from yellow fever were eleven....The Galveston authorities have removed the quarantine against New-Orleans, and intercourse by rail and steamers has been resumed....Capt. POTTER, of the bark *Alaska*, from Havana, reports that the British steamship *Sapphire* stranded on a Florida reef and became a total loss. All hands were saved....The American brig *Francis E. Allen* had entered the port of Havana dismasted.

South Carolina Election—Unofficial Returns—Gov. Scott Probably Re-Elected—Colored Congressmen from Two Districts.

CHARLESTON, Oct. 23.—No official returns of the election, last week, will be obtained before Wednesday next. Unofficial returns, believed to be trustworthy, indicate the re-election of Gov. SCOTT by a largely reduced majority. ELLIOT, colored Republican, is probably elected to Congress from the Third District. RAINEY, colored Republican, certainly succeeds WHITTEMORE as Representative for the First District. In the Second district the contest between BOWEN and DELARGE is still doubtful. In the Fourth District, MCKISSICK, the Reform candidate, is probably elected. The Reformers elect about a third of the Legislature.

Expulsion from a Racing Association—Election of the Locomotive Brotherhood—Excursion Party in Georgia.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Oct. 23.—The Nashville Blood Horse Association have expelled E. A. SMITH, of Cincinnati, from the privileges of the course. He was charged with fraud and collusion in permitting his horse *Regent*, the favorite, to be distanced on the fourth day of the races, at the last meeting.

The International Division of the Locomotive Brotherhood have elected the following officers for the ensuing year: Charles Wilson, G. C. E.; G. H. Sherman, F. G. E.; J. Pearson, S. G. E.; Chas. Fellows, T. G. E.; P. M. Arthur, S. G. A. E.; J. A. Adrick, T. G. G. E.; F. P. Fisher, G. G., and J. Ray, G. C.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Oct. 23.—The St. Louis and Iron Mountain excursion party arrived here to-night in forty-six hours' running time, bringing a train through without change. The party are well, and will go to Charleston to-morrow.

FIRES.

Barrel Factory Burned at Cleveland, Ohio—Saw-Mill at Harrisburg, Penn.—Fire in a Poor-House—One of the Inmates Burned to Death.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Oct. 23.—The Barrel Factory of Messrs. W. S. THATCHER & SON, in this city, was destroyed by fire last night. Loss, $25,000 in stock, machinery and buildings. Insurance, $12,000, in the Home and Easton Companies.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Oct. 23—The large saw-mill belonging to Messrs. BIGLER & SONS, was burned last evening. Loss $16,000; fully insured.

NORWICH, Conn., Oct. 23.—The Poor Asylum at Woodstock was burned on Saturday morning at 2 o'clock. A pauper named HUBBARD BARTHOLOMEW was burned to death, while in bed. The cause of the fire is unknown. Loss $2,500; insured for $1,000.

Accident in Maine—One Man Killed and Three Injured by the Caving in of an Embankment.

WALDOBORO', Me., Oct. 23.—This morning about 9 o'clock a sad accident occurred in this town, on the Knox and Lincoln Railroad. A bank caved in burying four men who were at work making an excavation. E. CONGDON, of Friendship, Me., was crushed by a rock weighing a ton and a half, so that he lived but a few moments. Z. CONGDON, his brother, had his back broken, and will probably die. JAMES WHITE, of Nova Scotia, had his thigh broken. JAMES DONOVAN had his leg and arm badly fractured, the latter requiring amputation near the shoulder joint. Both CONGDONS are married men, with families. WHITE and DONOVAN are unmarried.

The Loss of the Cambria.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Oct. 23.—Among the passengers supposed to have gone down with the ill-fated steam-ship *Cambria*, off the Irish coast, were WM. BINGHAM, Jr., his wife and two children, JOHN HOBSON and wife, and Miss E. H. PURDY, the former of this city, and the latter two of Alleghany.

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

WORCESTER, Mass., Oct. 23.—BENJAMIN WISEWELL, an Englishman, twenty-five years old, was stabbed by his wife's brother, FRANCIS DORAN, an Irishman, and died before he could be reached by a physician. Both men were drunk. At this hour—midnight—the murderer has not been arrested. The murder is said to be the result of a long-standing quarrel. DORAN attempted to kill WISEWELL once before.

HELENA, Montana, Oct. 23.—CHAS. YOUNG, a Canadian, was shot by JAMES MCGREGOR, on the 21st, at Louisville, Montana. YOUNG is not expected to recover....There was about two inches of ice in the street today. It is freezing hard this evening; thermometer 20°.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Oct. 23.—Another slight shock was felt here at 6½ this morning, supposed to be an earthquake.

WASHINGTON.

Senator Morton and the English Mission—Mr. Delano and his Successor—Gen. Cox's Letter of Resignation—Baez and San Domingo—Disorders in South Carolina—Various Matters.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—Senator MORTON is expected here to-morrow, and the question whether he goes to England or not will be decided at once. Several gentlemen who have conversed with him recently at Indianapolis are certain that he is not going. The suspense cannot be of much longer duration.

MR. DELANO AND HIS SUCCESSOR.

There is nothing new in the matter of the successor to Mr. DELANO as Commissioner of Internal Revenue, there being no longer any doubt of the latter's acceptance of the Interior Department. The President is believed to have decided the question in his own mind, but has not indicated the result, so far as can be learned. The whole matter is a very simple and very quiet one, and does not by any means justify the sensational dispatches which have been sent from here on the subject.

GEN. COX'S LETTER OF RESIGNATION.

There being a dispute about the character of Gen. COX's letter of resignation, and the President's reply thereto, it would be best settled by making them public as early as practicable. This is about the only unpublished piece of news in Washington, and the demand for it is very active.

BAEZ AND SAN DOMINGO.

The alleged flight or assassination of BAEZ, President of San Domingo, must have better foundation than is alleged, if it is to be taken as true. He may have fled, but not because there has been any abandonment by the United States of the position it has maintained in those waters. All the protectorate ever extended was by virtue of the provisions of the treaty for the lease of Samana Bay, under which the flag floats on the peninsula and two war vessels cruise in Dominican waters. These vessels, are still there and there is no other protection or protectorate whatever. It does not, of course, extend to interference in domestic dissensions, and if BAEZ has come to his end it is not because of anything this Government has done or not done.

OUTBREAK IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

GOV. SCOTT, of South Carolina, telegraphs to the Secretary of War that an outbreak had occurred at Laurens Court-house on Thursday last. A band of ex-rebel whites, in the interest of the so-called Reform Party, attacked and destroyed the ballot-boxes of the election of the day previous and shot three officers of the State Police. Gov. SCOTT asks for support from the United States, and Gen. TERRY being apprised of the facts, replies that he will support the Executive of the State with any military aid he may require to restore order. The result of the recent election will be made known on Tuesday.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

AMOUNT OF FREE MAIL MATTER.

A number of clerks are employed under the direction of Gen. TERRILL, Third Assistant Postmaster-General, in arranging reliable data, showing the amount of free matter which has for a specified period passed through the mails under the franking privilege. The information will be more elaborate and cover a longer space of time than any heretofore presented.

UNION LEAGUE MEETING.

The National Executive Committee of the Union League of America, will meet at the Union Club Rooms, Chestnut-street, Philadelphia, on Tuesday next at noon.

LECTURE ON LINCOLN.

J. H. LITTEFIELD, artist, lectured last night to a large audience at Lincoln Hall on the life and character of ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

SPAIN AND THE SOUTH AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

It is well known that the United States proposed in 1866 their mediation to Spain and the allied Republics of Chili, Peru, Ecuador and Bolivia, then at war with Spain, and that the offer was accepted by the belligerents, but for various reasons the Peace Conference to meet at Washington has not been hitherto called; but affairs have of late assumed a more favorable form. A new Minister not long ago arrived from Chili, and also one from Bolivia, and the Peruvian and other Ministers have received full powers to represent their respective Governments at the proposed Conference. As, on the other hand, there is no difficulty on the part of Spain, which long ago accepted the American mediation, the time for action has come. It is understood the Secretary of State has requested these Ministers to attend a preliminary meeting for the purpose of organizing the Conference.

OBSERVATION AND REPORT OF STORMS.

The War Department has been informed that the New-York Chamber of Commerce has appointed a standing committee, consisting of Messrs. GEORGE W. DOW, M. MAURY and J. D. JONES, to confer with the chief signal officer of the army in reference to the duties of the observation and report of storms, by telegraph and signal, for the benefit of commerce. The Chamber also tenders any assistance in its power.

Romantic Marriage—A Boy Weds his Guardian at New-Orleans.

The New-Orleans *Picayune* of the 18th inst. has the following:

"A few days since a well-dressed and handsome youth, of some eighteen years of age, appeared before one of our city Magistrates and asked if he could engage his services to perform a marital ceremony. The reply was in the affirmative, and the young man left, but shortly afterward returned, accompanied by a sombre looking female, middle-aged and dressed in black.

'Is this lady your mother?' inquired the Magistrate.

'Oh, no, Sir; this is the lady I desire to marry,' replied the youth, as the lady drew aside her veil, disclosing a countenance wrinkled and sere, but on which for the moment gleamed a sort of coy smile.

'Indeed.'

'Oh, yes, Sir.'

'But are you of age?'

'Not yet; but this lady is my guardian.'

'And she gives her consent?'

'Yes, Sir.'

The Magistrate was in a quandary. He didn't know exactly what to do. He hated to sacrifice the youth, and join the bright-faced May to the gloomy, icy December. 'Isn't this rather a strange union?' he asked.

'Not at all,' replied the expectant bride. 'I have a large amount of property which I desire to leave this young man. As I have relatives who might dispute the will were I to give it him as a legacy, I prefer to marry him.'

'And you are content to marry this woman for her money?' asked the justice.

'Well, I shouldn't marry her for anything else,' frankly replied the boy lover. 'She ain't pretty.'

And without more ado the ceremony was concluded."

A Singular Fish.

The Kansas *State Record*, of the 21st inst., says:

"Mr. J. F. NEWELL, who is at present stopping with Judge HOLMES, brought with him from Denver a fish, which an Irishman would call a 'rare bird.' It is about six inches long, and has a wide head like a cat-fish, but the body is more like that of a lizard. It has fins and a tail like a fish, and in addition short legs and claws. When taken out of the water it can crawl along on the ground. It was taken from a fountain in Denver, but how it got there is a mystery, as the pipes leading into the fountain are not large enough to admit it. It is probably a fish constructed expressly for 'drouthy' countries, and so constituted that, when 'leaf by leaf the roses fall, and drop by drop the springs run dry,' it can fold up its fins, curl its tail over its back, *a la* yellow-dog, and wait for a 'rise' in the river."

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

EVERY MAN HIS OWN CATTLE DOCTOR. By FRANCIS CLATER. Entirely rewritten to the present date by GEORGE ARMITAGE. London: FREDERICK WARNE & Co. New-York: SCRIBNER, WELFORD & Co.

This book, as its title implies, is a description of the various diseases of cattle, with the most approved mode of cure, stated in popular language, so that the ordinary reader may comprehend it, and may be able to carry out its directions without calling for professional help. It is profusely illustrated, covers the entire range of the subject, and, while scientific in its treatment, is readily understood by the common mind. It is altogether a timely and valuable work, as the fine animals which have of late years been largely imported into this country are more liable to disease than the coarser and commoner varieties, which were generally raised when our resources were less developed. If there is any evil that the owner of cattle or horses suffers under, it is the necessity of occasionally employing the veterinary doctor. Of the latter it is almost universally to be said that his knowledge is ignorance and his experience prejudice, while his charges are so high that it is cheaper to cut the throat of an animal than to let it pass into his hands. Such uneducated quacks usually do more harm than good, but if the owner of a favorite horse, or fine cow, is totally unacquainted with the diseases of such creatures he must send for the "vet." if they fall sick. But let this same owner have a proper medical work on hand, and he only has to consult its pages to know far more of every species of illness than the pretended horse or cow doctor. YOUATT has done much to save the horse, as well as to protect his master's pocket, and Mr. ARMITAGE, by his assistance to FRANCIS CLATER, promises to do as much for the cow and her owner.

We shall not undertake to follow the course of the work, or discuss the diseases of which it treats, we can only say of them that little or nothing seems to be omitted, but the remarks on epizoötic, or contagious affections, are so interesting that we feel inclined to refer to them more in detail. The subject of the rinderpest has been lately pressed upon public attention by the ravages which this fell pestilence caused in Europe and England during the last few years; and, as there is danger of its importation into our country, any means that have been found valuable in its suppression or exclusion are well worth considering. Our author has an exhaustive article on the matter, and his conclusion is, that while the mortality is great, averaging from sixty to ninety-five per cent., curative medicine is entirely worthless, and the only mode of treating it is by repressive measures. He says that it is imported invariably from foreign countries; that it originates in Asia; that while in time it may become domesticated like some cognate diseases, such as aptha and pleuro-pneumonia, it has not yet located itself permanently in Great Britain. His recommendations are, therefore, that great care should be taken in the importation of foreign cattle; that these should be quarantined for a time until any poison in the system should have had time to develop itself. For, unfortunately, the evil is contagious before it gives any outward signs of its existence, and does not establish itself for several weeks after the animal is really attacked by it. During this time, although it exists, it is brooding or dormant, and, if medicine could reach it, there is no outward proof of its existence. It is no new disease, although not known in Great Britain for many years before the late attack, and it seems to follow the train of great armies, or to attain its greatest virulence in the misery which war creates. The first records of its ravages were in 1226, but during the last two hundred years the destruction caused by this pest is almost fabulous. From 1709 to 1717 more than 70,000 cattle perished in the Kingdom of Naples, and throughout Europe 1,500,000. In 1713 the plague visited England, but was arrested quickly, and only caused the death of 6,000 cattle. For thirty years, from 1720 to 1750, its ravages were terrible, and it is estimated that 30,000,000 cattle perished in Europe. In 1770, in Holland alone, 375,441 died, and in the Napoleon wars, during the latter part of the same century, fresh holocausts of victims were sacrificed. In Egypt it appeared in 1842-3, and destroyed 350,000 victims, and finally England was invaded in 1865-6-7.

Fortunately for our people the period of incubation, during which no appreciable signs of the disease are manifest, and which always precedes this, in common with other epizoötic affections, never exceeds fourteen days, and may not be more than twenty-four hours. So it is probable that the Atlantic voyage is an effectual bar against its importation into this country, if the commonest care is taken to watch the first symptoms of trouble, and to strictly isolate all unhealthy animals. As the pest is not an epidemic, and the injury would at first fall upon the importer, the law of selfishness will, it is to be hoped, bring about this result, and thus save our country from the invasion of so terrible and destructive a malady. The loss in Great Britain and Ireland for the year 1866 was computed at £3,500,000, or nearly $20,000,000, and our author quotes figures to show that the loss by disease imported with foreign cattle is greater than the entire value of the cattle imported. It is certainly of the utmost importance that this plague should be excluded from our shores.

DICKENS' NOVELS. Illustrated Household Edition. PICKWICK PAPERS, BARNABY RUDGE, HARD TIMES, CHRISTMAS BOOKS, SKETCHES BY BOZ, TALE OF TWO CITIES and GREAT EXPECTATIONS. 4 volumes. Boston: FIELDS, OSGOOD & Co. 1870.

These compact and tastefully got-up volumes form an installment of the newest popular edition of the works of an author whose freshness will be perennial for at least a few generations to come. For the shelves of the family library, the form and type are alike well suited, while the illustrations are very clever realizations of the familiar ideals of the characters of DICKENS.

PRESBYTERIAN REUNION. A Memorial Volume. 1837-71. New-York: DE WITT C. LENT & Co. 1870.

This volume covers the period of thirty-three years that elapsed between the divergence of the old and new school parties of the Presbyterian Church, and their union in a common fold once more. It includes historical reviews of both sections, together with biographical sketches of the leading men of either branch; it details the preliminaries of reunion, and ends with a review of various vital points affecting the future of the Church. The names of Drs. MILLER, STEARNS, SPRAGUE, HUMPHREY, ADAMS, PRIMEST and HALL, who are among the authors of the various departments of the book, present a sufficient guarantee for their merit and authority.

THE LIFE AND BEAUTIES OF SHAKESPEARE. From the approved selections of WM. DODD, LL. D. Printed in raised letters. Philadelphia: The National Association for Publishing Literary and Musical Works for the Blind. 1870.

This volume forms a very seasonable addition to the still rather meagre stock of embossed literature for the blind. The selections are made from eighteen of the most celebrated of the plays of the "poet of all time." The publishers state that "scarcely two pages of the immortal bard have ever been printed in raised letters," so that the volume is in its way unique both in character and value. The price at which it is sold "scarcely represents the cost of printing and paper, the types, material and working capital being furnished by generous subscriptions," so that in cheapness the book is an equally remarkable boon to an afflicted class.

THE THEOLOGY OF CHRIST, From His own Words. By JOSEPH P. THOMPSON. New-York: CHARLES SCRIBNER & Co. 1870.

In these days, when there is an imperative necessity for every Christian being able to render a reason for the faith that is in him, a volume like the present is of great value. The most able attacks that have lately been made upon Christianity have proceeded upon the assumption that the doctrines of its founder constitute a very different system of belief from that which grew out of the Apostolic and Patristic interpretation of them. The author of the present treatise sets out, not with the purpose of writing the life of Christ, but "to evolve, directly and exclusively from His own words, the doctrine that He [illegible]." He rightly concludes that such an attempt is new in English literature, and we believe that the reader will be equally ready to concede that the author has been successful in the further attempt to keep "his book as free from any unconscious bias of preconceived opinions or beliefs, as it is from the terminology of any theological system or school." It is an attempt to meet the adverse criticism of modern scholarship upon its own grounds, the work cannot fail to be welcomed by that important class of reflective and earnest Christians who desire to see their faith keep abreast of the intellectual activity of the age.

MARGUERITE KENT. A Novel. By MARION W. WAYNE. Philadelphia: J. B. LIPPINCOTT & Co. 1870.

A curious mixture of original vigor and verbal extravagance. In one place the author exhibits a refinement of taste evidently nurtured by a wide and varied amount of reading; in another there is a girlish crudity of thought and sentiment which stamp the whole production as amateurish and unfinished. Here are two garlands of wondrous verbiage culled at random from the pages before us:

"Deeper than his mere physical suffering, my sad eyes saw the aching of a cancerous wound, and from his words, wildly incoherent at times, I soon learned to know that even in that beautiful Southern city, the fairest jewel in the blue water's diadem, in its heyday of hope, was rocked to sleep in the cradle of the earth, under its blanket of seething lava—so the fabric of a noble soul, unsuspecting of treachery, with the philosophic delight of PLINY, steadying his heart against all fear of the small cloud just rising into view, suddenly came to a dread awakening that the heart of his joy was darkly foul, breathing forth mephitic vapors, suffocating unto the soul's death."

After this, Sir BOYLE ROACH's famous metaphor, "I smell a rat, I see it floating in the air, I shall nip it in the bud," is congruity itself. A good deal must, however, be pardoned to a writer who can imagine a boudoir like this for a Boston belle:

"A bow-window retreat, hung with pale green satin, where, reclining in her soft white muslin dress, elaborately outlined with Valenciennes lace, upon a low green satin divan, she looked like Venus Anadyomene floating on sea-water and shells. Here Narcissus like, she could lie, with innumerable mirrors flashing back the exquisite symmetry of the tableau, surrounded by Parian statuettes of GOETHE'S Margaret, DANTE'S Beatrice, on pedestals of pale green satin, medallioned with porcelain rosebuds and ivy, while in the window stood jardinières full of flowers and malachite vases, and on the softly tinted walls hung pictures of emerald-tinted icebergs, some spirituelle Watteaus and a pastoral Guarino."

THREE YEARS IN THE SIXTH CORPS. By GEORGE T. STEVENS, Surgeon of the Seventy-seventh Regiment, New-York Volunteers. Second Edition. New-York: D. VAN NOSTRAND. 1870.

The previous edition of Dr. STEVENS' popular contribution to our military annals has been successful enough to demand the issue of a fresh one. This, the author states, "has been entirely revised," and many valuable additions have been made by Gens. WRIGHT, NEWTON, and BALDY SMITH. A number of steel portraits of distinguished Generals connected with the corps serve also to give new value and attractiveness to the work.

BOY'S SEARCH; OR, LOST IN THE CARS. By HELEN C. PEARSON. New-York: National Temperance Society. 1870.

A story with a moral, but not of the obtrusive, sermonizing kind that is apt to repel the juvenile reader. There is a healthy freshness and vigor about the narrative that will commend it to the class for whom it is intended, and will also make its moral influence more distinctly felt and appreciated.

THE STRUGGLE IN FERRARA. A Story of the Reformation in Italy. By WILLIAM GILBERT. Philadelphia: J. B. LIPPINCOTT & Co. 1871.

This is a very neatly got-up reprint of a popular book. The history of the brief gleam of Protestant fervor in the Italian Duchy of the sixteenth century is well told, and the details of contemporary life and manners filled in with a good deal of picturesque vigor and variety.

—*Nast's Illustrated Almanac for* 1871 is just published. It is full of grotesque and very comical drawings, carricatures and *silhouette* figure designs, by the well-known artist whose name it bears. Of course, the usual calendar and other almanac information is given. There are, also, many humorous poems, histories, &c., among which is "A Dream of the Period" when prominent "women wore pantaloons," and "men divine wore silks and ribbons, curls and crinoline," accompanied with a profusion of characteristic illustrations. The book is a very amusing one altogether.

—*Josh Billings' "Farmer's Allminax"* contains some good specimens of the author's peculiar style of humor and philosophy. In a series of shrewd maxims on each page of the calendar he inculcates many a lesson of wordly and unwordly wisdom, and there are a variety of disquisitions which have their moral, while they provoke a smile by their caustic oddity.

MAGAZINES FOR NOVEMBER.

—*Lippincott's Magazine.*—Among the changes which necessarily follow the late war and resulting work of reconstruction, is the disappearance of that large class in the Southern States called "poor whites," "crackers," or some such name, according to locality. The "Cracker," or in full "Corn-cracker," is the subject of an article by J. H. BRADFORD, in which that curious poor white man of Georgia and Florida is happily described. The article is timely and its information will be new to many readers. "A Polyglot Empire," by STEPHEN POWERS, discourses with ability upon that mosaic of nationalities, Austria, and the numberless political parties into it is are subdivided. The writer conceives that the condition of the Empire conveys a lesson for ourselves, in regard to the possible grouping apart of foreign peoples, at some future day, within this Republic. A very interesting paper, by E. L. DIDIER, gives an historical sketch of the Commonwealth of Maryland and the family of its founder, GEORGE CALVERT, afterward Lord BALTIMORE. "The Stone Annals of the Past," by CHARLES MORRIS, is a popular essay upon the ruins which in so many parts of the world are the sole records of vanished nations, of whom no history tells, and scarcely even tradition speaks. There are other contents of this month's *Lippincott* which are well worth reading, to say nothing of some pleasant fiction and poetry, and a further installment of ANTHONY TROLLOPE'S novel, "Sir Harry Hotspur."

—The *Atlantic Monthly* offers a good selection of matter. Mr. T. W. HIGGINSON gossips pleasantly, to begin with, on "Footpaths" that "take us nearest both to nature and to man." "Highly Explosive," by JANE G. AUSTIN, conducts us to the interior of a powder-mill, and describes all the various processes and operations there in a clear manner, besides tracing the history of gunpowder and its manufacture in various countries. "Fechter as Hamlet," is by Miss KATE FIELD. It is a critical tribute to that great actor, in a part that has been more discussed and studied than any of SHAKESPEARE'S creations. The essay is certainly able and discriminative. The second and concluding part of "Four Months with Charles Dickens," in 1842, gives some additional details of the great author's visit to this country in that year, which will, of course, be acceptable to everybody. "The Intellectual Influence of Music," by JOHN S. DWIGHT, is an examination of the meaning of music as it appeals to the inner consciousness, and of why it is a universal language, "and, above all, the language, so to speak, of the religious sentiment." The paper is extremely well informed, and extremely suggestive besides. BAYARD TAYLOR'S "Joseph and His Friend" reaches the eleventh chapter, and the author contributes a charming poem, "A November Pastoral." We need not add more of the *Atlantic* than that there are other papers of interest besides those named, and that the entire number is quite up to the usual high standard.

—*The American Presbyterian Review* contains the concluding part of Prof. HAMILTON'S "New Analysis in Fundamental Morals." "The Song of Songs," by Rev. ISAAC RILEY, is a critical essay upon the author, name, canonicity, and history of interpretation of this book of Solomon. Rev. E. H. GILLETT contributes an essay on "Papal Infallibility and the Nineteenth Century." The writer concludes that Rome, or rather the Romish Church, [illegible] the Ecumenical Council, and the proclamation of infallibility, [illegible] to some extent [illegible] present danger [illegible] world in the future. Akin to this subject is an article by Prof. HENRY B. SMITH embodying a series of letters which contain an account of the proceedings of the Council. These were published in the *Allgemeine Zeitung*, of Antwerp, from some secret source within the Council itself. They are, to say the least, of very remarkable interest, not only from an historic, but a theological point of view. There are several other articles which will be their own best recommendation to the circle of readers of the *Review*.

—*The Phrenological Journal & Packard's Monthly* pursues the even tenor of its way, giving numerous and fairly clever articles on its special class of subjects. GEO. W. BUNGAY has a spirited and truth-telling poem, "The Bells of Nations," and S. S. RANDALL contributes the third of his readable series of "The Governors of New-York," WILLIAM H. SEWARD being the subject of the present sketch.

—*The Herald of Health* presents several items of interest, from the pens of Mr. BEECHER, C. H. BRIGHAM, Dr. LYDIA F. FOWLER, and others, concerning more particulars of which we refer our readers to the journal itself.

—*The Moniteur de la Mode* is, owing to the investment of Paris, temporarily suspended. M. ZICKEL, the agent for the United States for this publication, announces that subscribers will be entitled to an extra term, to begin with the first number after resumption, as an equivalent for their payments.

—*Old and New* prints M. LABOULAYE'S remarkable paper on the medical practice in the French Army and in that of the United States. The article was prophetic of dangers to the French which have since been fully realized. The future student of the war will find it valuable, as partly accounting for the disasters which have followed, in almost unbroken succession, since NAPOLEON first took the field. "The Science and Learning of the Vatican," by C. F. WINSLOW, discusses the spirit of the Romish Church toward science and literature, and its avowed purposes. "The Wail in the Pæan" is an eloquent poetical lament for unhappy France, by JULIA WARD HOWE. Mrs. HARRIET BEECHER STOWE'S "Pink and White Tyranny" continues with sustained interest. "Quack Chemists," by F. W. CLARK, is suggestive. "Suffrage and Education," by S. P. [illegible], discusses a proposal to abolish even the slight educational restriction upon the suffrage in that State, the wisdom of which the writer doubts. The remaining contents of this number are varied and readable.

—*Good Health* is a useful magazine, devoted to physical and mental culture, and gives, in a popular form, a great deal of valuable information. An article on Cataract may be specially noted. It is by Dr. B. JOY JEFFRIES, of Boston.

CURRENT NOTES.

The *Leader* is the name of a new evening paper published at Pittsburg, Penn.

Springfield, Mass., has had an increase of crime during the past year.

The miniature ship *City of Ragusa* recently paid a visit to Fall River, Mass., on her way to this City.

The Housatonic dam to Birmingham, Conn., now finished, and the largest in the State, cost $600,000.

Immigrants, in large numbers, continue to pass through Illinois on their way to settlements along the line of the Pacific Railroad.

The water in the river near Troy is in such a low state at present that several steam-boats have recently gone aground in that vicinity.

A married octogenarian of Winona, Minn., has committed the horrid crime of eloping with a young Miss of fourteen.

A society was lately established in Nebraska for the purpose of encouraging immigration into that State from Europe.

The small-pox prevails to quite an alarming extent in very many of the towns of Michigan.

A Convention of the Congregational Churches of Connecticut will assemble at New-London on the 1st of November.

A fiendish attempt was recently made by an insane woman at Cincinnati to murder the wife and child of her brother.

JOHN O'NEIL, a deacon, of Argyle, in this State, is said to have eloped with the niece of his wife.

Searsport, Me., has erected a soldiers' monument, to commemorate the services of thirty-seven of its citizens, who fell during the late rebellion.

A gentleman of Barbour County, Ala., who has a prejudice against the ordinary mode of burial, has ordered a marble coffin for his remains.

A Sheriff in Minnesota was called upon, last week, to perform the very disagreeable duty of arresting his own son, and lodging him in prison, for murdering a prominent citizen.

The club-room lately established at Boston, under the auspices of Miss JENNIE COLLINS, for the benefit of the working girls of that city, has been named "Boffin's Bower."

The prisoners confined in the Minnesota State Jail danced and sung, the other day, to disarm suspicion, while eight of their number contrived to escape.

Mr. JOHN SHELDON, a farmer of Oswego County, has recently been engaged in digging a second crop of potatoes from the same piece of land, this year.

A strong-minded young lady of Corydon, Ind., who was set upon by a scoundrel while on her way home, a few evenings since, demonstrated her right to the franchise by striking out one of his eyes with her parasol.

Mr. EZRA DOW, of Weare, N. H., finds comfort in the possession of an old pewter platter that was being set upon the table for supper by his grandmother, at the time she was struck and killed by lightning, many years ago.

A gentleman, who resides in Jennings County, Indiana was astonished last week by the announcement that he had been bequeathed $2,000 by a man with whom he had been at daggers points for upward of twenty years.

A melancholy scene was witnessed at the railroad depot in Oshkosh, Wis., the other evening. A young man who had left the city four days previously on his wedding tour, had returned with the dead body of his bride, and was assisting to remove it from the train to a hearse.

An Italian organ-grinder, fourteen years of age, who had been carried away from Piedmont, four years ago, was recently discovered by his mother, in Bath, Me., after she had come from Italy and wandered over several States in search of him.

A special correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune* says that the coal taken from a mine located half way between San Francisco and Omaha, and approached by the Pacific Railroad, produces 10,000 feet of gas to the ton; being 1,500 more than has been obtained from the Pittsburg coal.

Mrs. GALENTINE, the wife of Dr. GALENTINE, who shot and killed Dr. JONES at Cleveland, Ohio, some short time since, says that when the case comes to trial she will prove that every effort was made on her part to keep the deceased from her room.

MARY ANN ALLEN is the name of a young woman who has turned burglar at Dayton, Ohio. She was arrested while in the act of breaking into a drug-store. One of the ablest woman's rights journals in the country is published in Ohio.

A young lady in Quincy, Ill., who had traveled from Indiana in quest of a husband, became discouraged a few days ago, and attempted to put an end to her life with a bell-rope. But her strength of will was not equal to the emergency, and she became discouraged with that also, and is now on her way home.

A writer in the Montreal *Gazette* says that Quebec has been strengthened by additional outworks which the position of Kingston does not require, while Montreal, the commercial heart of the country, the focus of resources, manufactures and supplies, the capture of which would render Quebec and Kingston valueless, and would curtail the subjugation of the country, is as yet exposed to a *coup de main.*

MORALITY IN POLITICS.

A Talk from Rev. W. H. Ferris [illegible] of the [illegible] St. John's M. E. Church.

The congregation of St. John's M. E. Church, Fifty-third-street, between Eighth-avenue and Broadway, yesterday worshiped for the first time in their new church edifice. The services were held in the basement, which has been neatly fitted up for the purpose, and is a fine, cheerful room capable of seating 800 persons. The main building will not be completed for several months, but when finished will be one of the largest and finest church structures in that part of the City.

A large congregation was present at the initial services yesterday, and much interest manifested in the event, the Presiding Elder of the New-York Conference being present and assisting at the exercises.

At the morning services Rev. W. H. FERRIS preached, taking for his text Psalms liii., 6: "Oh that the salvation of Israel were come out of Zion!" At the time the Psalmist wrote, said the preacher, a disaster had overtaken the nation of Israel, and he was greatly perplexed. He sought aid, but there was only one resource for him. There was no help in Israel, and he flew to God in prayer. God's altar was his only refuge. The saving help of God's truth, and that only could save the nation. The welfare of nations depends upon the power and purity of the Church—here lie their hopes. And in this connection I must speak of politics and of national affairs. I will say in the beginning that I have no politics to encounter—that is, no party politics. It is very likely that you will agree with me in the general remark that our national affairs require some sanitary treatment. I shall make no apology for the truths I shall utter, or for the plainness of my talk this morning. God built the Church before civil government was founded. Every nation well established and righteously governed must have a moral and religious basis. Without that there can be no stability or good guarantee that the people will be governed wisely. Even laws cannot be carried out unless the moral sentiment of the nation is up to the level of the laws. God pity us if the politicians of our day are to be the moral teachers of the people, for surely it will take not a little salt to save themselves. Though the Church is not all it should be, yet without its saving influence, political corruption would so develop as to overwhelm us. And yet there are men who are working to overthrow Christianity. I am not, however, advocating the coalition of Church and State. They are separate powers and yet they may co-operate. I do not lose my Christian character in discharging my political duties. I have no right to preach against the republic, while living in a republic, nor against the sovereign, while living in a monarchy. I have nothing to do with special laws on tariffs or other State matters. These things belong to CÆSAR. On the other hand, the State has no right to say who or what I shall worship. If I wish to bow down to a stone, it is none of CÆSAR'S business. If, however I hold doctrines, the practical workings of which conflict with the laws, the Government has a right to step in and check me. In illustration of this latter point the reverend gentleman alluded to the case of the Mormons. There, said he, at the base of the Rocky Mountains, are established a band of hypocrites who, under the guise of extra piety, are openly violating the laws of the land. If you or I did a tenth part of what BRIGHAM YOUNG has done we would be put in State Prison. There are great national questions that come into the Church, and you can't help it, such as temperance, Sabbath observance, and the use of the Bible in our public schools. The Church has a right to discuss these moral questions, and if the Church is to avoid all such questions as soon as the politicians lay hold of them, then you and I will have a very short creed very soon. Moral questions are to-day upheaving the destinies of the Old World. Men used to fight for glory, for territory, for national prestige. Now they fight for ideal [illegible]. Christianity is marching along at the point of the sword. Roman Catholics now announce that the present war is the last great struggle between Romanism and Protestantism. I am glad that they said so. They are welcome to all the comfort they can take from passing events. The preacher then dwelt on the present political corruption of the country, and alluded to the fact that but few of our public men were professing Christians. We have not yet had, said he, a President of the United States who has been a professing member of any Evangelical Church. I speak advisedly. A hundred years of national life, and yet not one man at the head of the nation who bows at God's altar. Look at the officials in your City. There are men in high position who ride along your streets every day in a coach and six horses, glittering with stolen wealth. There are Judges who are corrupt, have sold their souls, and are under the control and lead of the mob. I know these are terrible utterances, but the facts that call them forth are still more terrible. The preacher then referred to the wonderful growth of Roman Catholicism in this country, and argued that its growth endangered our liberties. The better Romanist a man is, said he, the worse American citizen he is. The Catholic Church is a unit; the Protestant Church a Babel. If Protestants would only unite, they could govern the country as they wished. The Church must be aggressive in its movements, and outflank the enemy. It must be outspoken. This stalking around the truth is not relished. As the good brother said, I like that kind of preaching that drives me up in a corner, and makes me believe the devil was after me. The reverend gentleman then closed his discourse by a few exhortations to his hearers to work together with zeal and harmony for the general political and religious welfare of the country.

At the evening service Rev. GEORGE C. [illegible], former pastor of the congregation, preached—many of his old parishoners being present.

OLD CRADLE OF LIBERTY.

Memorial Services at the Laight-Street Baptist Church.

Yesterday interesting memorial services were held in the Laight-street Baptist Church, the occasion being the last on which religious services will be held here, the congregation having removed to Forty-second-street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues, where a church edifice is now building. This old church was originally owned by the Presbyterians, and at the time Rev. Dr. S. H. COX was pastor, the edifice was the scene of a riot, during which Dr. COX was compelled to flee from the wrath of a mob, whose indignation he had excited by taking an active part in the abolition movement, which was then in its inception. The edifice may therefore be very properly termed the "cradle of liberty." Rev. Dr. COX preached in the old edifice, last evening. In the morning, Dr. EVARTS, now of Chicago, who was the first pastor of the Baptist congregation worshiping here, delivered a discourse to a large assemblage. In 1842, the building was purchased by the Baptists, and the several pastors who have presided over the congregation are Rev. Dr. EVARTS, Dr. WESTCOTT, Dr. HALL, Rev. Mr. KALLOCH, subsequently of Boston, and the present pastor, Rev. Dr. FREDERICK EVANS. The building will be sold, and the site will doubtless soon be devoted to business purposes. The congregation will, however, establish and maintain a mission station in the neighborhood, for which contributions were solicited yesterday.

The exercises yesterday afternoon were opened by an anthem by the choir, after which Rev. Mr. GREEN, of the *American Baptist*, read a portion of Scripture and offered prayer. The pastor of the church then invited any clergymen who might be in the audience to take seats on the platform, and then introduced Rev. Dr. DAVIS, of the Berean Church, who said that at one time he was the pastor-elect of the congregation. He expressed his gratification at being able to meet with them on this important occasion, and said that he should always remember the happy days that he had passed within the walls of that edifice.

Rev. Dr. JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, of the Cannon-street Church, was the next speaker. He also remembered the church as one in which he had occasionally preached while its pulpit was temporarily vacant; and fifteen years ago that day he had been instrumental in the conversion in that church of the lady who subsequently became his wife. After another anthem by the choir Rev. Dr. WESTCOTT, of Plymouth Church, was introduced. He said that the edifice had been dedicated to the service of God for forty-five years, and twenty-seven years ago this church went into the possession of the Baptist denomination. He presented statistics showing that during twenty-two of these years, a portion of which he was pastor of the congregation, 657 had been baptized, and, estimating the remaining five years on this basis, it was certain that 818 persons had joined the church. Many of these had died, and some of those who were living were scattered all over the country, and there was scarcely a large city in the United States which did not contain representatives of the old Laight-street Church. He concluded by an appeal in behalf of the mission to be established in the vicinity. The other speakers were Dr. HALL, Dr. HODGE and Dr. EVANS.

Bishop Snow on the Doom of the World.

Bishop T. S. SNOW, a Second-Adventist, gave an interpretation, at the University, Washington-square, yesterday afternoon, of the sixth chapter of the Revelations. He said that the sun represented the Spirit, the moon the world, and the Bible the Church. The stars stood for the ministry, and they had already fallen, because ministers no longer preached the Gospel, and could not comprehend the Bible, which was a sealed book to them. During the sermon he denied the report that he had asserted that the recent earthquake was a premonition of the destruction of the wicked.

Reopening of the Perry-street M. E. Church.

The Perry-street M. E. Church, which has been closed for a short time for painting, renting and general repairs, was reopened yesterday. At the morning service, Rev. ABEL STEVENS, LL.D., of Brooklyn, preached, on the text, "Ye are a royal priesthood," and eloquently [illegible] that all people were priests of God and preachers of His holy Word. At this service [illegible] Rev. CHARLES [illegible] read a statement of the [illegible] showing an outlay of about $1,800, which amount has been already contributed by the congregation, with the exception of a few hundred dollars. A large and flourishing Sunday-school is connected with the church, and is under the superintendence of R. E. SELMES, Esq. The Sunday-school met in the afternoon, and, after its dismissal, there was an afternoon communion service.

At the evening service Rev. J. [illegible] ANDERSON, Evangelist of London, preached. This was formerly a mission church connected with the New-York City Sunday-school and Mission Society, and was originally built at an expense of about $40,000, toward which amount W. W. CORNELL and a few others contributed largely. Rev. Mr. BROWN, its present pastor, has been there about a year, and through his exertions and Mr. SELMES', mainly, the improvements have been so successfully conducted.

FIVE POINTS MISSION.

Something of Its Work and Wants—An Appeal for Clothing for the Poor.

The Ladies' Home Missionary Society having charge of the Five Points Mission, now that the Winter is approaching, desire to make an appeal to the charitably disposed to aid them in providing clothing for the destitute. It has ever been one of the objects of this Society to provide the poor, as far as they were able, with comfortable raiment for the cold season, and they have assisted many in this way every year. Garments that have already been worn, and which in many instances would be thrown aside, they will gladly receive for distribution. They need every description of under-clothing, and are especially in want of shoes for both old and young, male and female. During the past year there were distributed by their Wardrobe Committee 2,283 new garments, 603 pairs of shoes, and 2,000 second-hand garments, amounting altogether to 4,886 articles. Besides these there have been given out by the Missionary 571 articles, including quilts, and seventy pairs of boots and shoes. It is to be hoped that the generosity of our citizens will enable them to do as much in the way of charity this year as was done last.

In order that our readers may know something of the excellent work that this beneficent institution is accomplishing, we will relate an incident—one among the many that might be adduced—showing how great is the help that the Mission extends to the worthy poor. The other day there was presented to the missionary, Rev. J. N. SHAFFER, a lady (American) having one child in her arms and two clinging to her dress, poor, helpless, and ill. She came to seek a temporary home at the Mission, having no place in which to get shelter for herself and her little ones. She proved to be possessed of an uncommonly fine education, spoke and wrote fluently both English, French and Italian, and had for some time occupied a position as a teacher in one of our Western cities. Her husband, too, is a man of no ordinary ability; but having taken to Spiritualism and its cognate fantasies, his mind became unsettled to such a degree that she could no longer live with him. She was here, in a strange city, without home, money or friends, and sought out the Mission as a place where she would be most likely to get aid, without being reduced to the extremity of looking upon herself as a common pauper. Inquiry was made into the circumstances of her case, and, as she was found to be eminently deserving, Rev. Mr. SHAFFER provided her with a temporary home in the Mission building, where she and her children are now placed at least beyond the reach of actual want.

The Society has, of late, fitted up rooms in the upper stories of the building, where poor families worthy of charity are provided for until some avenue is opened for them to support themselves. Of these they now have twenty. Many deserving poor who, through sickness or other misfortune, have been turned out of their apartments in tenement-houses in consequence of inability to pay rent, have received the benefit of this temporary relief, and the gratitude they express for it is sincere and heartfelt. Oftentimes, too, the missionary pays the rent of those who are unable to pay it, and, besides, furnishes them with food, fuel and medicines. One of the most pressing wants of the institution is bedding, and for any donations in this line—beds or quilts that have already been used—the Society will be profoundly thankful. The large number of children now taken care of by the Mission is a heavy draft upon its resources, and it feels the need of assistance. Charitably-disposed people may rest assured that everything given to this institution will be put to the best available use in supplying necessary comforts to the poor. Provisions are at all times particularly acceptable. The amount of food that has been furnished to the destitute since the Mission was founded is perfectly astounding. For the year ending May 1 of the present year, the gifts in this direction, outside of the food furnished for the children who are inmates of the mission, was 126,075 rations, without which there would have been, especially during the past Winter, an untold amount of suffering from hunger. During the same time, seventy-six persons have been supplied with places of employment, twenty-one children have been placed in homes with Christian families, and seven infants have been adopted as their own children. We know of no institution more worthy of the attention of the charitable, and we have every reason to believe that their present appeal will not go unheeded.

THE TURF.

The Maryland Jockey Club Races—Inauguration Meeting of the New Course at Baltimore.

To-morrow the newly-organized Maryland Jockey Club hold their inauguration race meeting over the Pimlico Course, Baltimore, which has just been constructed. Since the war broke out, in 1861, the exciting sports of the turf have been entirely discontinued in Maryland, although at one period racing attained an unusually high degree of popularity among the most prominent and wealthiest citizens of the State. Recently there has been a strong movement in progress for the revival of the turf in Maryland, and the elevation to the Governorship of ODEN BOWIE, Esq., an enthusiastic and influential patron of racing, gave it a powerful impetus. Through his active co-operation and influence, the Maryland Jockey Club, comprising the wealthiest and most cultivated citizens of the State, was organized, and a sum of $50,000, contributed equally by the State and the municipal authorities of Baltimore, was raised for the construction of a new race-course in the vicinity of the latter city. This has been effected, and the Maryland Jockey Club inaugurated the Pimlico Course, (as their new track is named,) with a four days' race meeting, which commences to-morrow. A larger amount of money, ($15,000,) in stakes and purses, will be run for at this meeting than was ever known before on the turf in America. Racing men and owners of thorough-breds in every State of the Union sympathize warmly with this effort to revive the turf in Maryland, and have nobly and generously responded to the call made for their co-operation and aid. The entries to the stakes are from owners in every quarter of the United States, and the programme is so attractive and rich that the meeting cannot fail of being a brilliant success.

On the first day there is a hurdle-race for a purse of $700, followed by the great match for $10,000 a side, between Mr. J. HUNTER's br. c. *Narragansett*, 4 years, and Mr. SANFORD's b. f. *Sunset*, 3 years, two miles. *Narragansett* was the best horse on the turf at two and three years old, having never met defeat, but this Spring he became affected in his wind, and has never run in public. Indeed, it is doubtful if he starts for this match on account of his "roaring" propensities, and it is probable his owners will pay the $5,000 forfeit in preference to running him. Then comes the great event of the meeting, the Dinner Party Stakes for three-year olds, $1,000 entrance, $500 forfeit, two miles. There are thirty subscribers to this stake, and the probable starters, eight in number, are Capt. MOORE's *Foster* and *McCloskey*, Mr. MORRIS' *Remorseless*, Mr. BELMONT's *Finesse*, Mr. SANFORD's *Preakness*, Mr. O'FALLON's *Governor Bowie*, Mr. MCGRATH's *Susie Ann*, and Mr. DOSWELL's *Belle*. If the above start, the stake will be worth $19,000 to the winner—the richest stake, with one exception, ever run for in America. The easy style in which *Foster* won the Lambard Stakes at the recent Jerome Park meeting, showed him to be a race-horse of the very highest class, and we look upon him to repeat his victory over the Pimlico Course at Baltimore.

On the second day there are four races, the first being the Sumner Stakes for two-year olds, with twenty-five entries. The running of Col. MCDANIELS' colt *Harry Bassett* appears to place that race at his mercy, and we expect to see him pass the winning-post first. The second race is the Monumental City Handicap, two miles, eight subscribers, of which Mr. DOSWELL's *Eolus* is likely to carry off the honors. A selling race follows, and then comes the Breakfast Stakes for four-year olds, two-mile heats, twelve entries, which *Glenelg* bids fair to credit to the Belmont stable. On the third day we have a hurdle-race, a sweepstakes for three-year olds, with ten entries, among them *Kingfisher*, the almost certain winner; a two-mile race for a purse of $1,000, and a mile-heat race for a purse of $750, for horses of all ages that have not won during the year. The entries to both these latter are not yet to close.

On the fourth and last day, (Saturday,) there is a sweepstakes for two-year olds, mile dash, which has four entries—*Madame Dudley*, *Eloise*, *Stanley*, and *Knight of St. George* colt. From the great form shown by *Madame Dudley*, she is almost certain, despite her seven pounds penalty, to carry off this stake. A handicap purse, one mile, for three-year olds that have run during the meeting, takes place, and then follows the Bowie Stakes, four-mile heats, $500 entrance, $200 forfeit, which has eighteen entries. The likely runners are *Glenelg*, *Plantagenet*, *Corsair*, *Alberton*, *Niagara*, *Nannie Douglas*, *Legatee* and *Abdel Kader*. Such a race [illegible] of unusual interest, for contests of long distances are becoming very rare on the turf nowadays, the feeling running in favor of short dashes, or heats of one and two miles. The entire programme is an excellent one, and we heartily wish the Maryland Jockey Club success in their inauguratory essay to revive the turf in their State.

The Fleetwood Park October Trotting Meeting.

The last great trotting meeting of the season will be held during the current week, at Fleetwood Park, Morrisania, Westchester County. Its proximity to New-York, and ready access both by road and rail, have rendered this trotting track highly popular with trainers and owners of fast horses, as well as the general public who patronize the trotting turf. It has, in consequence, monopolized, since its opening, all the principal trotting around New-York, which was heretofore enjoyed by the Fashion and Union Courses on Long Island. The approaching meeting will continue over three days, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, when $3,000 will be given in purses to be trotted for. On the opening day, to-morrow, a purse of $500 will be given for horses that never beat three minutes; the winner taking $300, the second horse $150, and the third $50. There are twenty entries for this purse, and a good race will be the consequence. On Wednesday, the second day, there is a purse of $1,000 for horses that never beat 2:30, the winner taking $700, the second $200, and the third $100. The entries for this race, seven in number, are well-known horses—*France*, *Berlin Girl*, *Western New-York*, *David Bonner*, *Medoc*, *Dreadnaught* and *Wm. H. Taylor*. To select the winner out of the above list will be a difficult task. On the third and last day (Thursday) there are two races. The first is for a purse of $500, for horses that never beat 2:50, with ten entries, and the second for a purse of $1,000, for 2:39 horses, which has eight entries. In both these races there is first, second and third money. As this will be the last regular trotting meeting of the year, it is sure to be extensively patronized.

Court Calendars—This Day.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Barbour, C. J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
329	Disch vs. Kars.	211	Badenhop vs. McCahill.
267	Byrne vs. Hayes.	135	Cooper vs. Gardner.
[illegible]	Henry vs. Dry Dock Rolling Mill Co.	185	Thompson vs. Brown.
346	Burnham vs. Thurman.	365	Buckman vs. Mongometh.
183	DeFreitas vs. Fellows.	427	Con. Nat. Bank of N. Y. vs. Clark.
272	Felton vs. Brown.	213	McCartney vs. Murray.
363	Poulin vs. Broadway and Seventh-av. R. R. Co.	380	Behman vs. Kennedy.
335	Waltemeyer vs. Rafgan.		

Part II.—Held by Freedman, J. Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Part 1.—Held by Van Brunt, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

1—Myers vs. DeMeir.	12—Kitchen vs. McLewell.
2—Schneider vs. McCabe.	13—Same vs. Same.
3—Lane vs. Knox.	14—Burke vs. Jolley.
4—Fitch vs. Smith.	15—Wells vs. Niles.
5—Packard vs. Divine.	16—Cain vs. Amson.
6—Bradford vs. Martin.	17—Brown vs. Met. Gas Light Co.
7—Fitzpatrick vs. Boylan.	18—Grinnell vs. Kirkland.
8—Loeschigh vs. Hatfield.	19—Thompson vs. Gilder.
9—Carroll vs. Wilson.	
10—Barnes vs. Shultz.	
11—Devlin vs. King.	

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Oct. 22.

FIRST BOARD.

7,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67, s3	110⅛	50 West. Un. Tel.	[illegible]
4,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '68	[illegible]	100 do.	40⅞
[illegible]	[illegible]	100 do.	40⅞
30,000 do.	110⅞	1,100 do. bet c	40⅞
5,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.	106⅝	100 Pac. M. S. S. Co. bet c	[illegible]
13,000 Tenn. St. 6s, N	60½	200 do.	[illegible]
1,000 N. C. St. 6s, N	27¼	50 Mariposa Pref.	[illegible]
6,000 N. C. 6s, S. T'x	22½	200 do. bet c	11⅛
10,000 S. C. St. 6s N. Jan. & July	80	112 Adams Express	[illegible]
2,000 N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	91	70 N. Y. C. & Hud. R.	92⅞
1,000 N. Y. St. B. L. C.	[illegible]	900 do. bet c	92⅝
3,000 N. Y. St. B. L. Reg.	107½	10 Harlem R.	136
1,000 Cen. P. Gold bs.	90⅞	200 Reading R.	100⅜
5,000 do.	90⅞	200 Lake S. & M. So. R.	94⅞
2,000 Un. Pac. 10s, In	72½	50 do.	[illegible]
3,000 A. & T. H. 2d Pf	[illegible]	50 Mich. Cen. R.	121
1,000 C. & N. W. 1st.	94	100 Un. Pac. R.	24⅞
1,000 C. & R. I. & P. R. 7s	98	50 Panama R. s60	75
1,000 Mor. & Es. 1st	100¼	10 do.	75
3,000 Erie 4th M.	81	200 Clev. & Pitt. bet c	106½
3,000 Jefferson R. 1st.	90½	200 Chic. & N. W.	[illegible]
5,000 Col. C. & I. C. 1st M. bet c	78½	100 do.	81½
2,000 Mich. So. S. F. bs.	100⅛	200 Mil. & St. Paul. c	53½
5,000 Long Dock bs.	93	100 M. & St. P. Pf.	[illegible]
25 Tradesmen's Bk.	132	10 do.	82
10 Ocean Bank	70	50 P. Ft. W. & C. Guar	[illegible]
15 Del. & H. Can. Co.	120	300 Bos. Hart. & Erie	4⅛
100 Canton Co.	60¼	200 do. bet c	4⅛
100 do. b60	70	60 Chic. & Alt. Pf.	115⅛
200 T., W. & W. bet c	94	15 Chic. & Alt. Scrip	114
5 Del. & S. C. R.	100	100 Ohio & Miss. R.	32¼
100 Nor. & Wor. R.	105	100 Mor. & Essex R.	92⅛
		300 do.	92⅜
		20 New-Jersey R.	115¼
		24 H. & St. Jos. R.	108½

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, n	s3 110⅛	100 Ill. Cen. R.	137
8,850 U. S. 5-20 C., '67, s3	110⅛	100 C. & N. W. R. b. c.	80⅛
5,000 Mo. St. 6s	91⅝	200 Chi. & N. W. Pf. b3	80⅛
3,000 Cen. P. R. G. bds	90⅞	200 do.	80⅝
1,000 C., C. & I. C. 1st.	78⅝	200 N. J. Cen. R.	109⅛
3,000 Gt. West. 2d.	85⅛	100 C. & R. I. R. R. b. c.	111⅛
6,000 L. Dock bds.	90	100 C., C. & I. C.	81
100 Canton Co.	60	100 Tol., W. & W.	63⅛
100 Pac. M. S. Co.	44⅛	200 Del., L. & W. R.	105⅛
200 Mariposa Pref. b3	11⅛	100 do.	105⅜
200 do. b. c.	11	10 Chi. & Alt. R.	114⅛
100 Am. M. U. Ex. b. c	43⅛	100 Ohio & Miss. R.	32⅛
200 Harlem R.	135	100 Mor. & Es. R.	92⅛

MONDAY, Oct. 24—A. M.

The week's Trade in the line of Domestic Produce has shown a fair degree of animation, especially in Cotton, Flour, Grain, Wool, Tobacco, and most kinds of Provisions. The dealings in Cotton have been unusually liberal for shipment, as well as for home purposes; and with less urgent offerings for both prompt and forward delivery, an improvement in prices has been established. The returns from the ports show heavy receipts and exports; the former having been up to the enlarged amount of 82,500 bales, and the latter to about 40,000 bales. The receipts since Sept. 1, however, are yet some 50,000 bales, and the exports about 3,400 bales behind those, for the same time last season, while there appears a gain of about 40,000 bales in the stocks remaining at the ports, as compared with those at the corresponding date in 1869. The Produce Exchange operations in Flour and Grain have been quite extensive, particularly so in Wheat for export, at generally higher figures. The scant available supplies of shipping Flour, and desirable lots of Spring and Amber Wheat, added to the very embarrassing derangement and depression of the Foreign Exchanges, growing out of the scarcity and manipulations of Gold in the open market, and to the limited amount of suitable shiproom in port, and the consequent stringency in freights, have seriously impeded the export movement in Breadstuffs, as well as Cotton, and other kinds of domestic produce. The increased activity in the manufacturing districts has benefited both Cotton and Wool, by stimulating the demand for home consumption. The Tobacco movement has been comparatively free in the Kentucky product, of which considerable purchases have been made on foreign account. The call for Hay has been more pressing, and with diminishing receipts and stocks prices have been advanced. The recent additions to the supplies of low-grade Resin and of Spirits Turpentine have lessened values slightly, without leading to freer export purchases. In the Oil line lower figures have been made on Petroleum, with a very moderate business noted, though there have been some indications of a revival of speculative operations, while heavier transactions have been reported in Linseed, which has shown more steadiness. The Provision business has been liveliest in Western Mess Pork and Steam Lard, for forward delivery, at easier rates, and in Butter and Cheese, for prompt delivery, at steady quotations. Whisky shows a sharp rise, on limited receipts and a good demand, closing less buoyantly. The Metal trade had been without spirit, outside of Ingot Copper, which has been more sought after and quoted a fraction dearer. The Hide supply and demand have been on a more liberal scale, but at prices less satisfactory to sellers. There has been no movement of importance in East India goods, apart from the increased business in Calcutta and Bombay Linseed, holders of which have been enabled to maintain values. A fair trade has been noted in the grocery line, chiefly in refining grades of Sugars, and in Rio Coffee, on which latter a slight concession has been made to buyers. The Dry Goods movements have been less extensive, and while seasonable foreign fabrics have been generally very firm, and not offered freely, Domestics, in several instances, have been weaker as to price, with rather increased eagerness manifested, to place stocks promptly. An addition of about a million and a quarter is noted to the specie value of Foreign Imports—Dry Goods and General Merchandise—as compared with the preceding week's entries, solely in the General Merchandise form; while the currency value of the Produce Exports is about a million less than on the previous weekly statement.

The Money movement has been slightly more advantageous to borrowers, working with special benefit to the call loan and discount market toward the close. The City Bank return, made known late on Saturday, was unexpectedly favorable, the Legal Tender averages showing a gain of $1,864,588; the special reserve of $287,405, and the deposit line, of $2,089,268; against which an addition was indicated of only $389,606 to the loan and discount averages. Nearly half a million of a contraction was made in the item of circulation. At the Treasury Office, the aggregate cash (Coin and Currency) balances were about three-fourths of a million less than at the close of the preceding week, standing at $88,978,137 on Saturday Evening, against $89,679,500 the previous Saturday. The balances of Gold under the control of the Treasury Department, at all offices, at the close of business on Saturday, were $90,507,000, including $12,506,000 represented by outstanding coin certificates, leaving a net coin reserve of about $77,000,000 in the ownership of the Government, as against some $83,000,000 a week earlier. The Treasury currency balances have been reduced to $21,583,984, against $25,360,000 at the close of the previous week. The Customs revenue at this port for the week was $2,405,687, or about $400,000 a day, and the specie exports was $556,180, while the outflow of coin from the Treasury Office, through the sale of a million of Government gold on Wednesday, and the week's disbursements of $786,695 of coin-interest, partly on the November account, with the rebate and $466,000 in further redemptions of the 1871 bonds, has been about $2,288,000. The supply of actual Gold in the open market has been very limited, and under strong and exacting control, enabling leaders to impose on mercantile, as well as on speculative interests, extraordinary rates for the temporary use of coin, pending the proximate liberal disbursements without rebate by the Treasury on account of the November interest on the Public Debt. These disbursements, it was quite confidently asserted through the afternoon of Saturday, would not be commenced before next Friday, the 28th inst., on the strength of which assertion the borrowing interest was forced to submit to exceptionally high charges for accommodation from Saturday to this day, Monday. According to the latest telegraphic advices from Washington, however, Secretary BOUTWELL having decided to give some prompt relief to the gold market, has authorized the commencement to-day of the payment of the November interest, without rebate. The adoption of this measure—in the view of the business public, too long deferred—will be of much benefit to the legitimate financial and commercial interests, and will serve to restore to a more comfortable basis the foreign exchanges, to the great advantage of the trade and commerce of the City, particularly the export business in domestic produce. The Gold speculation has been without activity or feature of interest. The Public Funds have been gaining in strength, as to values, through the week, on a growing demand from investment buyers, and under the further purchase and retirement of two millions of Five-twenties by the Treasury Office, on Thursday. The Railway and Miscellaneous share movement at the Stock Exchange has been more active in the instance of the leading speculative favorites; and though values have fluctuated frequently, and, in some cases, rather widely, the general market closed up with reviving steadiness, favored by the encouraging exhibit of the City Banks.

The weekly averages of the Associated Local and National Banks in the Clearing-house of this City, for the week ending Saturday last, Oct. 22, compare as follows with the previous week, and with the corresponding week last year, to which we add the Specie and Currency balances in the New-York offices of the United States Treasury, at these dates, respectively:

Increase in Loans	$389,606
Increase in Specie	287,405
Increase in other Legal Tenders	1,864,588
Increase in Deposits	2,089,268
Decrease in Circulation	480,952

	Oct. 23, '69.	Oct. 15, '70.	Oct. 22, '70.
National Capital	$73,502,667	$73,022,310	$73,022,310
Local Capital	11,162,545	12,129,900	12,129,900
Total	84,665,212	85,152,000	85,152,000
Loans	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gold and Gold Notes	19,390,701	11,946,112	11,610,705
Other Legal Tenders	52,037,604	52,380,812	[illegible]
Deposits	176,793,016	189,695,898	[illegible]
Circulation	34,204,436	32,517,036	32,307,705
In Sub-Treasury	81,766,536	89,679,137	88,978,000

The Bank Statement published to-day exhibits the following relative strength of the movement in the point of lawful money security to the previous statement. The Banks owe:

	Oct. 15, '70.	Oct. 22, '70.	Oct. 23, '69.
On deposit	$187,697,712	$189,575,098	$176,793,016
Circulation	32,067,708	32,517,036	34,204,436
Total	$220,455,420	$222,092,019	$210,995,284
25 ℔ cent. would be	55,113,855	55,523,005	52,600,516
They hold in Gold and Green-backs	62,197,067	64,338,625	71,427,365
Excess	$7,023,322	$8,815,620	$18,826,497
Rate for money	6 ℔ cent.	7 ℔ cent.	7 ℔ cent.

The Import Entries for the past week, including the Dry-goods return in our last paper, amount to $6,810,239, against the total entries of $4,425,681 same week last year. The export Clearances of Domestic Produce amount to $3,198,139 against $4,149,217 same week last year. The export of specie, $556,181, against $170,238 same week last year. The Customs of the week are $2,405,687. The receipts of Cotton, coastwise and by railroad, are 24,104 bales.

The Gold value of the Import Entries of Foreign Merchandise at New-York since Jan. 1, 1870, are as follows, the figures being official to Sept. 1, and since semi-official from the Custom-house, the entries of Foreign Specie being omitted:

January	$22,201,519	Sept. 3	$7,633,970
February	23,831,656	Sept. 10	6,517,287
March	27,253,934	Sept. 17	6,352,980
April	29,567,274	Sept. 24	6,631,064
May	24,619,000	Oct. 1	7,056,076
June	24,239,944	Oct. 8	6,852,636
July	24,810,216	Oct. 15	5,018,214
August	29,520,290	Oct. 22	6,310,239
Total since Jan. 1			$287,812,039
Against same date, 1869			253,775,016
Increase since Jan. 1			$34,037,019

The Currency value of Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign Goods re-exported from New-York since Jan. 1, 1870, is as follows:

January	$12,982,160	Sept. 7	$3,012,467
February	11,966,169	Sept. 14	3,630,869
March	15,942,095	Sept. 21	3,127,927
April	14,097,635	Sept. 28	3,364,289
May	16,114,529	Oct. 5	3,357,799
June	17,760,082	Oct. 12	3,574,289
July	14,717,372	Oct. 19	3,198,139
August	13,882,280		
Total since Jan. 1			$154,876,197
Against same date, 1869			164,651,006
Decrease since Jan. 1			$10,775,009
Gold, Oct. 22, 1870			112 ℔ cent.
Gold, Oct. 22, 1869			130⅛ ℔ cent.

The Exports of Gold and Silver of all descriptions from New-York since Jan. 1, 1870, are as follows:

January	$2,682,262	Sept. 3	$1,021,606
February	2,124,398	Sept. 10	1,201,367
March	1,838,601	Sept. 17	310,164
April	1,922,016	Sept. 24	1,342,405
May	2,622,540	Oct. 1	403,528
June	4,262,293	Oct. 8	302,174
July	10,933,461	Oct. 15	237,181
August	10,087,040	Oct. 22	556,181
Total			$50,876,800
Against same date, 1869			28,528,813
Increase since Jan. 1			$22,338,077

The following are the Customs receipts in Gold, and the interest paid on the Public Debt

[illegible] in Gold, at the New-York office of the United States Treasury, since Jan. 1, 1870:

Gold received.		Gold Interest paid.	
January	10,182,[illegible]	January	[illegible]
February	11,851,[illegible]	February	[illegible]
March	12,204,[illegible]	March	[illegible]
[illegible]			

COURSE OF STOCK EXCHANGE—THE WEEK.

[illegible]

In speculative circles the chief attention on Saturday centered in the Gold Loan market, which was stringent—borrowers of Gold having been compelled to pay the following rates for its use until Monday: ½, 5-32, 3-16, 7-32, ¼, 9-32 and 11-32 of 1 ℔ cent. Toward 3 o'clock ⅛ of 1 ℔ cent. was paid, under the rule, by a broker who was unable to furnish the gold which, early in the day, he had agreed to lend; this case was of course exceptional and the rate is not fairly quotable. The large holders of Gold, who, with the small stock in the market, have had it in their power to establish almost any rates, moved more confidently, owing to rumors from Washington that the prepayment of the November Interest without rebate would be deferred until the 15th inst. The regular dealings in Gold were comparatively small, with all the sales between 112⅝ and 113. The high rates which cash Gold commanded operated against dealings in Foreign Exchange, which would in any event have been small, as is usual after the sailing of the steamer. Rates were entirely nominal, prime 60 days' bills having been quoted from 108¾@109¼—the latter having been the rate posted at the office of the leading drawers. Commercial bills were scarce, and but few new ones were making owing to the high and varying rates to which borrowers of Gold have been subjected. The loan market worked with extreme ease throughout the day, borrowers on call having been supplied at 4 to 5 ℔ cent, the latter having been an exceptional rate. The statement of the City banks was extremely favorable, there having been a gain in the total reserve of $2,301,363, against an increase in the total liabilities of $1,620,300. The banks now hold in lawful money, $8,814,923, above the legal requirement, which is a gain over the preceding week of $1,792,291. The legal-tender average shows a gain of $1,864,[illegible], while the specie average has increased $437,456. The deposits have increased $2,000,[illegible], and the circulation $400,000. The loans are up $380,000. At the Sub-Treasury the receipts for Customs, during the week, amounted to $2,405,886 63, and the disbursements of Coin interest to $768,[illegible]. None of the 1881 bonds were presented today for pre-payment, and the amount thus far paid in stands at $[illegible]. The specie export for the week amounted to $[illegible], as follows:

[illegible]

The Public Funds were dull, but strong, and prices at the close were the highest of the day. The foreign markets were a fraction lower at the close, the reason assigned being unfavorable rumors in regard to the prospects of peace. State Bonds continued dull, but prices were well maintained. In Railroad Mortgages a continued good demand was reported for Central Pacific, which advanced to 90¾, the closing price. City Bank Shares were nominal.

The railway share speculation at the Stock Exchange was dull, and prices declined, until after the publication of the bank statement, when there was an improvement of ¼@½ ℔ cent., the market closing strong. The features were New-York Central and Hudson, Reading, Lake Shore, North-west Preferred, Rock Island, St. Paul and Wabash. Western Union Telegraph and Pacific Mail continued the most active of the miscellaneous list. Express stocks were neglected.

The following quotations were made as compared with Friday night:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—OCT. 22.

[illegible]

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 22.

[illegible]

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

[illegible]

And the following for the State Bonds:

[illegible]

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

[illegible]

And the following for the City Bank Stocks and Miscellaneous Shares:

[illegible]

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Oct. 22, 1870.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last have been as follows:

[illegible]

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the Steamer France for Liverpool—[illegible]

[illegible]

ASHES—Pots have been in light supply and demand [illegible]

COFFEE—[illegible]

COTTON—[illegible]

Closing Prices of Cotton.

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	12	12¼	12¼	12¼
Good Ordinary	13¼	13¾	13¾	13¾
Low Middling	15	15¼	15¼	15½
Middling	15¾	16	16	16¼
Good Middling	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

[illegible]

Messrs. Easton & Co. furnish the following statistics of the Cotton movement of the season thus far:

[illegible]

Stocks in the Interior Towns, Oct. 14.

[illegible]

FLOUR AND MEAL—There has been rather more animation in shipping grades of State and Western Flour, at full prices, chiefly in extra State, of which about 3,500 bbls. have been sold, since our last, on the basis of $5 75@$5 80, chiefly at $5 80, for good, delivered. In most other descriptions the dealings have been lighter than previous figures. [illegible]

GRAIN—The Wheat market has been decidedly more active, and prices have been quoted up [illegible]

[illegible]

HIDES—[illegible]

HOPS—have been quiet, but quoted about steady at from 10c.@17c. for New Crop; 10c.@15c. for Yearlings, and 3c.@7c. for older growth, ℔ ℔. Receipts, [illegible] bales.

MOLASSES—There has been a very light movement reported, since our last, at about previous quotations. [illegible]

NAVAL STORES—[illegible]

PETROLEUM—There has been rather more call for Crude, but at prices below the views of holders, hence business has been restricted. [illegible]

PROVISIONS—Western Mess Pork has been in very slack request for prompt delivery at about previous prices. [illegible]

SKINS—[illegible]

SUGARS—[illegible] We quote: Fair to good refining grades Cuba, at 9⅝c.@10c.; fair to good Grocery grades, 10⅛c.@10¼c.; good to choice Grocery grades, 10⅜c.@11c.; Porto Rico Grocery grades range from 10½c.@11¾c.; No. 12 Box Sugars, 10½c. ℔ ℔. Refined have been in moderate demand at about former rates. We quote the range at 11½c.@[illegible] ℔ ℔.

TALLOW, &c.—Tallow has been rather more active, but prices show no improvement. Sales since our last, [illegible] lbs., at [illegible] for ordinary to very choice, chiefly at [illegible]; for prime; 73,000 lbs. Stearine, at [illegible], and small lots of Grease, at [illegible] ℔ ℔.

WHISKY—Has been quiet and depressed, closing heavily. Sales have been reported since our last of [illegible] bbls., in lots, at [illegible] for free-bound, ℔ gallon. Receipts, [illegible] bbls.

FREIGHTS—The market has been less active, the scarcity of room and the increasing firmness of ship-owners seriously impeding operations. For Liverpool, there were taken 1,650 bales Cotton, by steam, at [illegible] ℔ ℔. For Wheat, the asking rates were 9½d., by steam, and 8½d., by sail, ℔ bushel. For London, 1,000 bbls. Flour at 2s. 3d. ℔ bbl. For Bristol, 2,800 bbls. Flour on private terms. There was some inquiry for vessels for grain for Cork and orders, and very full rates were quoted. For Gibraltar and orders, an Italian bark, with 11,600 cases Petroleum, with privileges extending to Constantinople, at [illegible], gold. For a Mediterranean port direct, a British bark, with 2,000 bbls. Petroleum at 5s. 6d. ℔ bbl., and some cases on private terms.

DRY GOODS.

AT E. RIDLEY'S & SON,
GRAND-ST., NEW-YORK.

PRICES NOT ADVANCED.

KID GLOVES.
THE BEST DOLLAR KID IN THE WORLD.
EVERY PAIR WARRANTED.

80 BEAUTIFUL SHADES—NEW TODAY.

ONE AND TWO BUTTONED, ALEXANDER AND PERRINOT GLOVE.

EDWARD RIDLEY'S & SON,
Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand, 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st.,
FIFTH BLOCK EAST FROM THE BOWERY.

AT E. RIDLEY'S & SON,
GRAND-ST., NEW-YORK.

IMPORTED

HATS AND BONNETS.

LATEST DESIGNS.
BOTH TRIMMED AND UNTRIMMED.
ALSO OF OUR OWN MANUFACTURE.
LARGEST STOCK IN THE CITY TO SELECT FROM.
UNDOUBTEDLY THE CHEAPEST.

EDWARD RIDLEY'S & SON,
Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand, 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st.,
FIFTH BLOCK FROM THE BOWERY.

AT E. RIDLEY'S & SON,
GRAND-ST., NEW-YORK.

SATINS, SILKS, TRIMMING AND BONNET RIBBONS.

SASH RIBBONS, 75c., 85c., $1 and $1 10. Prices not advanced.

Line of 25 cent SATIN RIBBONS closing at 15c. per yard.

IMPORTED

OSTRICH FEATHERS AND FLOWERS.

DRESS AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS.

FRINGES, GIMPS, &c., &c.

BLACK AND COLORED SILK BONNET VELVET, $2 25, $2 75, $3 and up.

BLACK AND COLORED VELVETEENS CHEAP.

YANKEE NOTIONS, JEWELRY, HAIR GOODS, &c. SPECIALTIES.

LEATHER SATCHELS, &c. 75c., [illegible]

[illegible] CORSETS, &c.

KNITTED AND WOVEN WORSTED GOODS.
IMMENSE VARIETY.

EDWARD RIDLEY'S & SON,
Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand, and Nos. 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

TO MILLINERS AND COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS.

OUR STOCK OF

FALL MILLINERY GOODS,

VELVETS, HATS, FEATHERS AND FLOWERS.
Will amply repay inspection.

WE CUT LENGTHS AT PIECE PRICES.

Full lines of the celebrated
JOSEPH KID GLOVES.

JOBBING-ROOM
UPSTAIRS.

EDWARD RIDLEY'S & SON,
Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand, 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT KINZEY'S,

OPENING ON MONDAY,

800 LOTS OF

VELVETS, SATINS, VELVETEENS, RIBBONS, TRIMMINGS, MILLINERY GOODS, GLOVES, &c.

FROM AUCTION.

BARGAINS IN EVERY DEPARTMENT.

WIDE BLACK SASH RIBBONS, [illegible]
FANCY SASH RIBBONS, 25c., 40c., 50c., 60c., 75c.
WIDE CORD EDGE RIBBONS, 20c., 25c. yard.
ALL SILK GROS GRAINS, 20c., 25c. yard.
FANCY RIBBONS, 5c., 8c., 10c., 12½c., 15c. yard.

MILLINERY GOODS.

ALL THE NEW SHAPES IN HATS.
PLUSH VELVETS, SILKS AND STRAWS.
FANCY FEATHERS, 15c., 25c., 50c., 75c.
OSTRICH FEATHERS, 25c., 50c., 75c., $1 up.
FRENCH FLOWERS, ALL STYLES.

VELVETS AND PLUSHES.

VELVETEENS, 50c., 60c., 80c., 75c.
BLACK VELVETEENS, 50c., 60c., 80c., 90c.
SILK PLUSHES, 75c., 85c., $1 yard.
SILK BONNET VELVETS, $1, $1 25 yard.
SATINS AND SILKS ON THE BIAS.

TRIMMINGS.

SILK TRIMMINGS, 25c., 31c., 40c., 50c. piece.
EXTRA RICH TRIMMINGS, 60c. to $1 piece.
SILK AND SATIN GIMPS, 25c. to $1 50 piece.
SILK FRINGES, EVERY COLOR, to 50c. yard.
BLACK SILK FRINGES, 8c. to $1 yard.
SILK VELVETS, 21c., 25c., 30c., 50c., 75c. piece.
SILK VELVETS, 85c., 90c., $1, $1 25, $1 50 pa.

KID GLOVES

LESS THAN OLD PRICES.

GOOD KID GLOVES, 50c., 60c., 75c. pair.
VERY FINE KID GLOVES, 85c., 95c., $1.
MISSES' KID GLOVES, 50c. to 85c. pair.
GENTS' KID GLOVES, 75c., 85c., $1, $1 25.
LADIES' DOUBLE-BUTTON KIDS, 85c. and $1.
HOSIERY OF ALL KINDS CHEAP.
LADIES' MERINO VESTS and DRAWERS.
GENTS' MERINO VESTS and DRAWERS, 50c. pair.

LADIES' UNDERWEAR VERY LOW.
CHEMISE, SKIRTS, DRAWERS, NIGHT-GOWNS, &c.

FANCY GOODS.

GOOD SEWING COTTONS, 1c. spool.
BEST 200 YARDS SPOOL-COTTON, 5c.
50 and 100 YARD MACHINE SILKS, 5c. and 10c. spool.
BEST SPOOL and SKEIN SILKS, 1c. each.
BEST STICK SILK TWIST, 1c. spool.
BEST ALPACA SKIRT BRAIDS, 5c. piece.
BEST HOOKS and EYES, 2c. card.

GO TO KINZEY'S FOR EMBROIDERIES.
GO TO KINZEY'S FOR HANDKERCHIEFS.
GO TO KINZEY'S FOR TRIMMINGS.
GO TO KINZEY'S FOR KID GLOVES.
GO TO KINZEY'S FOR RIBBONS.
GO TO KINZEY'S FOR VELVETS.
GO TO KINZEY'S FOR SATINS.
GO TO KINZEY'S FOR PLUSHES.
GO TO KINZEY'S FOR HOSIERY.
GO TO KINZEY'S FOR FLOWERS.
GO TO KINZEY'S FOR FEATHERS.
GO TO KINZEY'S FOR FANCY GOODS.
GO TO KINZEY'S FOR JEWELRY.
GO TO KINZEY'S FOR HOSIERY.
GO TO KINZEY'S FOR LACES.
GO TO KINZEY'S FOR HATS.

ZEPHYR WORSTEDS,
SINGLE, SPLIT AND DOUBLE,
ALL AT 8c. OUNCE.

JET JEWELRY, 25c. to $2 set.
FANCY SETS, 25c. to $2 75 set.
JET BRACELETS, NECKLACES, EAR-DROPS, PINS, &c.
SLEEVE BUTTONS, ORNAMENTS, CHAINS, &c.

EMBROIDERIES AND LACES.

FINE LINEN SETS, 25c., 75c., 85c., $1 set.
LACE AND NEEDLE-WORK COLLARS, 25c. to $1.
FINE WORKED BANDS, 25c., 50c., 75c., double.
NEW STYLE SETS, 85c., $1, $1 25 set.
HEMSTITCH HANDKERCHIEFS, 5c., 10c., 12½c.
NEEDLEWORK HANDKERCHIEFS, 12½c. to $1.
GENTS' HEMMED HANDKERCHIEFS, 12½c. to 75c.

WM. KINZEY,
No. 691 Broadway,
Between Amity and Fourth sts.

773. BROADWAY. 773.

BENNETT WILLIAMS
Has just opened,
FALL GOODS AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.
1,000 pieces VALENCIENNES EDGINGS, LACES, INSERTIONS.
REAL POINT, POINT APPLIQUE, POINT DUCHESSE LACES.
BLACK THREAD, GUIPURE, FRENCH LACES.
REAL POINT, THREAD, VALENCIENNES COLLARS, SETS, CAPES, COLLARETTES, HANDKERCHIEFS, &c.
HAMBURG EDGINGS AND INSERTIONS, GUIPURE BANDS AND INSERTIONS.
HEMSTITCH AND EMBROIDERED HANDKERCHIEFS.
LLAMA LACE POINTS, SACKS, PARASOL COVERS.
500 DOZEN KID GLOVES, $1 PER PAIR, WORTH $1 50.

DRY GOODS.

CLEARING-OUT SALE
PREVIOUS TO

REMOVAL!

BARGAINS

IN

DOMESTICS,
FOREIGN
DRESS
GOODS,
SILKS,
LINEN and WHITE GOODS,
HOSIERY and GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,
LADIES' SUITS and UNDERGARMENTS,
LACES and EMBROIDERIES,
CURTAINS and UPHOLSTERY,
CLOAKS,
SHAWLS,
MANTLES,

AT

LORD & TAYLOR'S,
BROADWAY.

AT

LORD & TAYLOR'S
ON
MONDAY, OCT. 24,

SILK AND WOOL POPLINS.
At 65 cents, reduced from $1 25.

ALSO,
TEN CASES
CHENE SERGES FOR SUITS,
At 50 cents, reduced from 87½ cents.

ALSO,
28-INCH ALL SILK
LYONS CLOAKING VELVET,
AT $9 50 PER YARD, AND SPLENDID QUALITY
AT $11 PER YARD.

ALSO,
FALL AND WINTER CLOAKS,
SACKS AND SHAWLS,
IMPORTED
and of our OWN MANUFACTURE, which will be sold below cost.

UNPRECEDENTED BARGAINS
WILL BE OFFERED
IN EVERY DEPARTMENT.

HAIR, HAIR.

Shaw's Patent Hair Chignons and Switches, equal to Human Hair; also Human Hair Curls, $1 per set and upward. Long Coating Braids, latest Paris fashions. [illegible] Ladies' own Chignons dressed over, 25 cents. No. 286 Broadway, near 32d-st.

MME. GALOUPEAU, LATE MATHILDE & Co., No. 42 East Tenth-st., near Broadway, will exhibit on THURSDAY, 27th inst., the latest novelties and leading styles of millinery for the Winter.

BEDDING.

BEDDING.
JOHN H. WILCOX & CO.,
NO. 30 4TH-AV.
(Opposite A. T. Stewart & Co.'s upper store.)

Importers of South American Horse-hair. Manufacturers and dealers, wholesale and retail.

MATTRESSES.

Hair, Sponge, Excelsior, Husk and Straw Mattresses.
Patent Double-bordered Spring Mattresses.
Patent Oriental Steel-spring Bed Bottoms.
Eider Down, Pillows, Cushions, &c.
Feathers, Feather-bed Bolsters and Pillows.
Blankets, Quilts, Comforters and Sheets.
Feathers washed and purified by Sheldon's Patent Process—live steam. Old feathers renovated by steam and relieved of all disagreeable odor.
Hair Mattresses renovated and remade.

JOHN H. WILCOX,
formerly of
MELLEN & WILCOX.

CARPETS.

SMITH BROTHERS,
SUCCESSORS TO
SMITH & LOUNSBERY,
AT THEIR NEW STORE,
NO. 723 BROADWAY.

CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, &C.
NEW STYLES, FALL TRADE, 1870.
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
GOODS MADE UP AND LAID AT SHORT NOTICE.

DRESS-MAKING.

THE MANAGERS OF THE HOME, NO. 38 4TH-ST., desire to inform the ladies of the City that their Dress-making Department is now in successful operation. Orders for EVENING DRESSES, WALKING SUITS and MOURNING OUTFITS will be executed in the most tasteful manner, at short notice, and on very favorable terms. Family sewing of all kinds neatly done.

AUCTION SALES.

CAPT. HERVEY'S LIBRARY.

"BIBLIOTHECA" EXTRAORDINARY.

Messrs. LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO., Clinton Hall, Astor-place, announce that they will sell by auction on WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, at 7½ o'clock, the LIBRARY of JAS. R. HERVEY, Esq., Belleville, N. J., an UNRIVALED COLLECTION OF BOOKS, IN THE RICHEST AND MOST ELEGANT BINDINGS. This probably is the most extraordinary and costly collection of books ever offered for sale in this country. The Library is small, (the Catalogue numbering between 400 and 500 lots,) but at a cost of more than $20,000, an average of more than $50 per lot. Catalogues, price 50 cents, may be had at the auctioneers. Books on exhibition day and evening.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF SPOKE AND WHEEL STOCK, AND SPOKE AND WHEEL MACHINERY, LUMBER, TIMBER, &c.—The undersigned will sell at the Works of the Elizabethtown Steam Manufacturing Company, Elizabethport, N. J., on TUESDAY, Oct. 25, at 10 o'clock A. M., the entire stock of spokes, hubs and wheel stock; also, all the machinery, (including 14 spoke lathes,) contained in said works; also, the stock of timber and lumber on the premises, office furniture, &c., the sloop Eliza, 80 tons, and the lumber scow, Princeton, 150 tons. All of the above can be inspected at the works at any time previous to the sale.
E. N. MILLER, Assignee.

JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., Auctioneers.

THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA and Western Railroad Company will sell 100,000 TONS SCRANTON COAL at PUBLIC AUCTION on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 26, at 12 o'clock noon, at No. 26 Exchange-place.
SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

COAL.

COKE $3 PER CHALDRON DELIVERED.—Best fuel for steam, restaurants and family use. MANHATTAN GAS WORKS, 14th-st. and Avenue C.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FLAGS AND PAPER LANTERNS Of every variety and size. Lantern Sticks, Paper Balloons. Fire-works at Manufacturers' Prices. J. E. GRUMBACH & CO., Manufacturers, No. 218 Fulton-st., New-York.

SALE OF PEWS.—THE FOLLOWING pews of the Presbyterian Church on University-place will be sold at auction at 8 o'clock P. M., Oct. 31, at the church, for arrears of taxes, viz.: On the ground floor: Nos. 11, 20, 33, 54, 103, 104, 105, 106, 115, 119, and in the gallery, Nos. 5, 16, 40. By order of the Board of Trustees.
OTIS S. SWAN, Secretary.

NEWSMEN HAVE OR WILL GET THE November number Phrenological Journal, which is one of the best yet issued; price, 30 cents, or $3 a year. S. R. WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

INSTRUCTION.

RAND'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND English School, 1,267 Broadway, reopens Sept. 14.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
CLASSICAL, COMMERCIAL, ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN,
No. 40 Washington-square, (south.)
GEO. W. CLARKE, PH. D., PRINCIPAL.
Prepares boys of all ages for business or college on reasonable terms, and opens its twenty-eighth academic year Sept. 12. For references and particulars see circular, to be had at the Institute, which parents are invited to visit.

CHARLIER FRENCH INSTITUTE,
FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN,
Nos. 126, 128 AND 130 EAST 24TH-ST.,
REOPENS SEPT. 15.
College, Business, West Point, Navy School. Modern languages. Boarding and Primary Departments. Gymnasium, &c.
Prospectus to be had.
Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
5TH-AV., CORNER 28TH-ST.
In the departments of ancient and modern languages, English and mathematics, reopens MONDAY, Sept. 12, the Primary department Sept. 19, and the gymnasium Oct. 3. School hours 9½ A. M. to 2½ P. M.

GARDNER INSTITUTE,
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
NO. 60 FIFTH-AVENUE.
Fourteenth year opens Sept. 22. Able masters in charge of the several departments.
Carriages provided for pupils at a distance.
Rev. Dr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

MOUNT PLEASANT MILITARY ACADEMY,
A SELECT BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT SING SING, ON THE HUDSON.
The course of instruction embraces the following departments: CLASSICAL, MODERN LANGUAGES, ELEMENTARY, MATHEMATICAL, ENGLISH STUDIES AND NATURAL SCIENCE. Classes are also formed in MUSIC, DRAWING, FENCING and ELOCUTION. A THOROUGHLY ORGANIZED MILITARY DEPARTMENT, RIDING SCHOOL, with WELL-TRAINED HORSES, GYMNASIUM, &c. For further information address
BENJAMIN & ALLEN, Principals,
Sing Sing, N. Y.

LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
NOS. 18 5TH-AV. AND [illegible] BROADWAY,
Corner 23d-st.—fifteenth year.
Rooms spacious, light, airy and steam-heated. Young pupils with Mrs. Lyon, the others with Mr. Lyon—A Yale graduate, he wholly instructs the College classes and means that all from this school shall have a fitness. In four years, 26 have entered College—6 Columbia, 6 Yale, 7 Harvard, 3 Williams, 3 Troy Polytechnic. Of all, only three were conditioned. Other classes follow yearly. More pupils applied this past year than could be received. Light gymnastics. Only pure, cultivated, working pupils desired.

MISS COMSTOCK'S,
NO. 32 WEST 40TH-ST.
ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
Vacancies may be filled in October.
An EXCLUSIVELY French department (or French and German, if desired,) modeled after the best schools abroad, will be organized Oct. 1.
N. B.—No remission of care and talent for regular course of tuition in English and French.
Address by mail as above.

MISS HINSDALE AND MRS. CHARLES KEITH
WILL CONTINUE MRS. MACAULAY'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, NOS. 274 AND 277 MADISON-AV.
The school will open Sept. 21.
The Professors and teachers heretofore connected with it will be retained. Address as above.

MRS. GARRETSON'S
ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, NO. 52 WEST 47TH-ST.,
will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 22, 1870. Circulars may be obtained by application as above. Mrs. GARRETSON will be at home on and after Sept. 1.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE,
FLUSHING, N. Y.
Terms, $[illegible] per quarter, from
NOV. 22.
E. A. FAIRCHILD.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES and CHILDREN, CORNER PARK-AV. and 29TH ST. (Murray Hill) will reopen Tuesday, Sept. 20, 1870.
Address as above.

MRS. PARKS'
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 163 Madison-av., corner 33d-st.
Formerly Ferris' Female Institute.
Reopens Sept. 21. For circulars apply as above.

MRS. PRINCE AND MISS LYONS'
French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 104 West Twenty-third-st., will open Sept. 14, 1870. Apply for circulars to above address.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE.
Established 1854, for making boys intelligent, healthy, Christian men. Thorough teaching. Common sense management. Reopens Sept. 8. BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 205 Yonkers, N. Y.

MRS. EDWARD S. WHITE,
No. 25 West 42d-st.,
opposite Reservoir Park. English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children will reopen Sept. 28.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
MORRISTOWN, N. J.
A SELECT FAMILY SCHOOL.
C. G. HAZELTINE, A. M., Principal.

WM. H. LEGGETT'S SCHOOL,
No. 1,214 Broadway, next to 30th-st. Number limited; primary department and gymnasium.

"KINDERGARTEN SCHOOLS"—BEGIN their 10th year Sept. 29. For girls, 15 W. 42d-st., (removed from 63 W. 36th-st.) N. B.—Private recitation rooms for young ladies connected with the above. Boys' school 1,460 B'way, cor. 20th-st. For admission or circulars apply to Miss H. M. COE, Prin., 15 W. 42d-st.

MISS YOUNG'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for young ladies and masters will reopen in a new and fine location, No. 44 West 22d-st., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. (Address as above.) Misses and masters taught in separate rooms.

PROF. ROUSSEL'S FRANCO-AMERICAN INSTITUTE, No. 210 6th-av., reopens Sept. 19. Boarding and day pupils prepared for college or business; French the language of the school; primary department. Send for circular.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, (ESTABLISHED A. D. 1630,) No. 161 West 14th-st., corner of 6th-av., reopened Sept. 12. Boys thoroughly prepared for college or business.
Rev. H. B. CHAPIN, Ph. D., Rector.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The Fall term will commence Sept. 15. For circulars with full particulars, address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

MISS DU VERNET WILL REOPEN her Preparatory School for boys, and Miss M. F. DU VERNET, her classes for little girls, at No. 108 West 26th-st., one door from 6th-av., on TUESDAY, Sept. 20.

UNDERCLIFF YOUNG LADIES' Boarding-school, Cold Spring, N. Y., opposite West Point. For circulars apply to Mrs. MORRIS and Miss PICKERSGILL, or Home Journal, New-York. Terms moderate. Reopens Sept. 20.

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S BOARDING and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 45 East 34th-st., New-York, will reopen on Sept. 28. Particular attention given to French and German. For circulars call or address as above.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF THE UNIVERSITY, corner of Washington-place and Wooster-st., prepares boys for college or for business.
M. M. HOBBY, G. CHASE, Principals.

J. H. MORSE'S ENGLISH, CLASSICAL and Mathematical School reopens Sept. 19, at No. 1,267 Broadway, near 32d-st. For circulars apply to J. H. MORSE, No. 737 7th-av.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 12. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

DR. BERTHET'S FRENCH, ENGLISH, Classical and Mathematical School opens Sept. 19, at No. 103 East 40th-st., two doors from Park-av. Prospectus at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway.

A. DODWORTH'S CLASSES WILL commence at the old location, No. 212 5th-av., corner of 26th-st., on MONDAY, Oct. 3, and at No. 681 5th-av., on SATURDAY, Oct. 1.

MISS PERINE WILL REOPEN HER English and French School, for young ladies and children, No. 100 East 26th-st., Sept. 28.

ADDRESS A. P. LASHER, PENNINGTON, N. J., for circulars for one of the best and cheapest schools.

MISS OLSSEN'S ENGLISH AND French school, for Misses and children, No. 330 4th-av., will be reopened Sept. 22.

MRS. STONE'S BOARDING AND Day School for young ladies, No. 15 West 45th-st., will open Sept. 21. Address as above.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, White Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

MISS SARAH SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL for boys will open Sept. 15 at No. 1,135 Broadway, between 25th and 26th sts.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR young ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. For circulars address Miss EMILY NELSON.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S ENGLISH and FRENCH Boarding-school, for young ladies, New-Brunswick, N. J., will reopen Sept. 22.

BENDAN'S SCHOOL (FOR FORTY Boys only,) Broadway, corner 32d-st.—English, Classical, French, German, Primary.

MRS. FREDERICK JONSON'S PRIVATE classes for young ladies, No. 191 Lexington-av., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 26.

SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—MISS WARREN'S French and English School in Trenor's Lyric Hall, No. 723 6th-av., between 41st and 42d sts.

NEW DAY-SCHOOL—39 WEST 11TH-ST. English, French, Drawing and Music a specialty; terms low.

MISS WALSH'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for young ladies and children, 32 East 28th-st., near Madison-av., will reopen Thursday, Sept. 22.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
ALBANY, Aug. 1, 1870.

TO THE SHERIFF OF THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—Sir: Notice is hereby given, that at the General Election to be held in this State on the TUESDAY succeeding the first MONDAY of November next, the following officers are to be elected, to wit:

A Governor, in the place of John T. Hoffman.
A Lieutenant-Governor, in the place of Allen C. Beach.
A Controller, in the place of Asher P. Nichols, appointed by the Governor in the place of William F. Allen, resigned.
A Canal Commissioner, in the place of John D. Fay.
A Canal Commissioner, in the place of George W. Chapman, appointed by the Governor in the place of Oliver Bascom, deceased.
An Inspector of State Prisons, in the place of Solomon Scheu.
All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.
A Representative in the Forty-second Congress of the United States for the Fourth Congressional District, composed of the First Ward, (including Governor's Island,) Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Eighth Wards of the City and County of New-York.
A Representative in the Forty-second Congress of the United States for the Fifth Congressional District, composed of Seventh, Tenth, Thirteenth and Fourteenth Wards of the City and County of New-York.
A Representative in the Forty-second Congress of the United States for the Sixth Congressional District, composed of the Ninth, Fifteenth and Sixteenth Wards of the City and County of New-York.
A Representative in the Forty-second Congress of the United States for the Seventh Congressional District, composed of the Eleventh and Seventeenth Wards of the City and County of New-York.
A Representative in the Forty-second Congress of the United States for the Eighth Congressional District, composed of the Eighteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-first Wards of the City and County of New-York.
A Representative in the Forty-second Congress of the United States for the Ninth Congressional District, composed of the Twelfth Ward, (including Randall's Island and Ward's Island,) Nineteenth Ward (including Blackwell's Island,) and Twenty-second Ward of the City and County of New-York.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Also to be elected for said County:
Twenty-one Members of Assembly.
A Sheriff, in the place of James O'Brien.
A County Clerk, in the place of Charles E. Loew.
Three Coroners, in the place of Patrick H. Keenan, Aaron B. Rollins and Cornelius Flynn.
All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.

The attention of Town and City Election Boards, Inspectors of Election and County Canvassers is respectfully directed to Chapter 379, Laws of 1870, herewith printed, as to their duties under said act.

Chapter 379.

AN ACT to provide for the payment of the canal and general fund debt, for which the tolls are pledged by the Constitution.

Passed April 25, 1870, three-fifths being present.

The People of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. The Commissioners of the Canal Fund are hereby authorized and directed to borrow, on the credit of the State, such sum of money as may be necessary for the purpose of paying and extinguishing the canal and general fund debt, for which the tolls are pledged, as provided by sections one, two and three of article seven of the Constitution. The Treasurer is authorized and directed to issue and deliver to the said Commissioners, as required by them, registered or coupon bonds of this State, having eighteen years to run, bearing six per cent. interest, payable semi-annually, for such amount as shall be required by said Commissioners, for the purpose aforesaid. Upon the receipt of the said bonds, the said Commissioners shall sell the same to the highest bidder, at not less than par, either by advertising for sealed proposals in the usual manner, or at public auction, upon the notice as the said Commissioners may deem best. The money thus obtained is hereby appropriated to pay and extinguish the canal and the general fund debts, as they may exist when this act shall become operative.

SEC. 2. A State tax shall be annually levied and collected, sufficient to pay the interest on such moneys as shall be borrowed under this act, and, in addition thereto, to provide for an annual contribution sufficient to create and establish a sinking fund, which shall pay and discharge, within eighteen years, the principal of the debt created under the provisions of this act. But, in case the Legislature shall annually provide and appropriate any moneys from the canal tolls or otherwise to the payment of any portion of the interest on such debt, or such contribution to the sinking fund aforesaid, the tax hereby directed shall be enforced only to the extent which may be necessary and sufficient for the purposes aforesaid.

SEC. 3. When the said canal and general fund debts shall have been paid, or fully provided for in pursuance of section one of this act, the Canal Board shall thereupon and thereafter have full power, from time to time, to fix, regulate and reduce the rates of tolls upon the canals of this State, in such manner and to such extent as they may deem expedient to promote the trade and commerce of the State, and to prevent the diversion thereof. And it shall be the duty of the said Board to exercise this authority in such way as to secure to the canals of this State the greatest practicable amount of tonnage and transportation, and the Legislature, in accordance with the provisions of section three of the seventh article of the Constitution, declares its concurrence in such adjustment and reduction as the Canal Board may deem advisable in the exercise, from time to time, of the authority hereby vested and conferred.

SEC. 4. This act shall be submitted to the people at the next general election to be held in this State, in November next. The inspectors of election in the different election districts in this State shall provide at each poll, on said election day, a box in the usual form for the reception of the ballots herein provided; and each and every elector of this State may present a ballot, on which shall be printed or written, or partly printed and partly written, one of the following forms, namely: "For the act to create a State debt to provide for the payment of the canal and general fund debts," or "Against the act to create a State debt to provide for the payment of the canal and general fund debts." The said ballots shall be so folded as to conceal the contents of the ballots, and shall be indorsed "Act in relation to the canal and general fund debts."

SEC. 5. After finally closing the polls of such election, the inspectors thereof shall immediately, and without adjournment, proceed to count and canvass the ballots given in relation to the proposed act, in the same manner as they are by law required to canvass the ballots given for Governor, and thereupon shall set down in writing, in words at full length, the whole number of votes given "For the act to create a State debt," and the whole number of votes given "Against the act to create a State debt," and certify and subscribe the same, and cause the copies thereof to be made, certified and delivered as prescribed by law in respect of the canvass of votes given at an election for Governor. And all the provisions of law in relation to elections other than for military and town officers shall apply to the submission of the people herein provided for.

SEC. 6. The Secretary of State shall, with all convenient dispatch, after this act shall receive the approval of the Governor, cause the same to be struck off and printed upon slips in such numbers as shall be sufficient to supply the different officers of this State concerned in notifying or in holding elections, or in canvassing the votes, and shall transmit the same to such officers.

SEC. 7. Sections four, five, six and seven of this act shall take effect immediately; but sections one, two and three of this act shall take effect when ratified by the people, as hereinbefore provided.

Respectfully yours, &c.,
H. A. NELSON, Secretary of State.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, NEW COURT-HOUSE,
CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK,
Aug. 3, 1870.

I certify the foregoing to be a true copy of the original notice of election received by me this day from the Secretary of State. JAMES O'BRIEN,
Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.

Publishers of Newspapers will not insert this advertisement unless specially authorized to do so. See chap. 480, laws of 1860. JAMES O'BRIEN, Sheriff.

ELECTION NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE COMMON COUNCIL,
NO. 8 CITY HALL, NEW-YORK, Oct. 14, 1870.

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to law, that in accordance with the statutes in such cases made and provided, at the general election to be held on the 8th day of November, proximo, there are to be elected a Mayor in the place of A. Oakey Hall, whose term expires on the 31st of December, and who is to be voted for upon the general State, City and County ticket, and also School Trustees, as follows:

One Trustee in the First Ward, in place of Charles F. Bergner, whose term expires Dec. 31, 1870.
One Trustee in the Second Ward, in place of William Buckley, whose term expires Dec. 31, 1870.
One Trustee in the Third Ward, in place of David L. Robbins, whose term expires Dec. 31, 1870.
[illegible]

JOHN HARDY,
Clerk of Common Council.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
BUREAU OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES,
COURT-HOUSE, PARK,
No. 32 CHAMBERS-ST., Oct. 12, 1870.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.—NOTICE is hereby given that the assessment rolls or tax-books on real and personal estate and individual shareholders of bank stock for the year 1870 have been delivered to me, and that all taxes are now due and payable at this office.

Payment thereof can be made between the hours of 8 A. M. and 2 P. M. A deduction, at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, calculated from the date of payment to the 1st day of December, will be made on all taxes paid previous to the 1st of November.
BERNARD SMYTH, Receiver.

TEACHERS.

A GENTLEMAN GRADUATE OF A German university and an experienced teacher, wishes a few additional pupils in German. Address D. S., Box No. 170 Times Office.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, OCT. 24, 1870.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
TWO ROSES. Leading characters by Messrs. Chas. Fisher, Clark, Stoddart, Marlowe, Miss Effie Germon, Miss Emily Mestayer and Mrs. Sefton.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
6th-av., corner 23d-st.
RIP VAN WINKLE. Leading characters by Messrs. Joseph Jefferson, Sheridan, Anderson and Miss Mary Wells.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
8th-av., corner 23d-st.
LA GRANDE DUCHESSE, (Opera Bouffe.) Characters by Mmes. Lea Silly, Montaland, Messrs. Ritterman, Gensens, Anthony and others.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
24th-st., near Broadway.
MAN AND WIFE. Characters by Messrs. Harkins, Lewis, Davidge, Miss Fanny Davenport and Miss Clara Morris.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Montague-st., near Court-st.
DEBORAH. Leading characters by Miss Fanny Janauschek and Mr. Walter Montgomery.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, near Houston-st.
WEE WILLIE WINKIE. Characters by Messrs. G. L. Fox, Honeywood, Atkins, Miss Fanny Beane, Miss Rogers, Mrs. Yeamans, and others.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, near Prince-st.
MARTHA, (English opera.) Characters by Mrs. C. R. Bernard, Mrs. Seguin, and Messrs. Castle, Campbell, and Seguin.

FOURTEENTH-STREET THEATRE.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
ADRIENNE LECOUVREUR. Leading character by Mme. Marie Seebach.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE.
Broadway, near Waverley-place.
CAPTAIN OF THE WATCH, MR. AND MRS. WHITE, and SOMNAMBULA.

STADT THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
IL TROUBADOUR, (German opera.)

WOOD'S MUSEUM.
Broadway, corner 30th-st.
DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE. Afternoon and evening. Large collection of curiosities on exhibition.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
No. 585 Broadway.
NEGRO MINSTRELSY, DANCES AND COMICALITIES.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.
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Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE WAR.

A report prevails in London that the Government will at once offer direct intervention for an armistice, and that the British Ambassadors at Tours and Berlin have taken the initial steps. Austria and Italy are represented to be in accord with Great Britain on this question, and a Vienna dispatch says that the Austrian Government is urgently advocating an armistice at Tours and Versailles. It is understood at Tours that the English proposals were submitted there and at Berlin on Friday last. M. THIERS, for the coming mission to Versailles, is not encouragingly spoken of by the Berlin papers. The German commander on the Loire has issued a proclamation declaring that the main condition of peace is the restitution of Alsace and Lorraine to Germany.

A demonstration was made on Saturday in Luxembourg, on the arrival of Prince HENRY of Orange, designed to show that the Grand Duchy does not desire to enter into the North German Confederation. In the Lower House of the Diet of Wurtemburg an official statement was read, alluding vaguely to desired objects now within reach, involving modifications of the Constitution, which should have to be submitted to the new Diet. A decree dissolving the Diet was then read. France has been divided into military divisions of the North, under Gen. BOURBAKI, head-quarters at Lille; the West under Gen. FIERCU, head-quarters at Mans; the centre under Gen. POLHES, head-quarters at Bourges, and the East, under Gen. CAMBRIELS, head-quarters at Besançon. Gen. GARIBALDI has organized his command in the Vosges, consisting of three brigades, one of which is commanded by his son MENOTTI. The rumors of a revolution at Metz, and the assassination of BAZAINE, are pronounced absurd by a London telegram.

The Germans took 6,000 prisoners at Orleans. They also took all the clothing from shops and wine from cellars. The invaders are sweeping the valley of the Loire of cattle. A sortie from Paris was made on Saturday night in which the garrison were repulsed, losing guns and prisoners. Cannonading was heard at Montargis all day on Friday, in the direction of Paris. Chartres has been occupied by the Germans. A Tours dispatch reports a defeat of the Prussians in the front of "Hecourt." Heavy fighting is reported between Voray and Cussey, in the Vosges, in which the Prussians were repulsed.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

The Pope is to remain at Rome....The bull announcing the suspension of the Ecumenical Council has been posted on the church doors in Rome....The Duke of AOSTA has accepted the Spanish crown....The vomito is disappearing from Barcelona and Alicante....The challenge for the University boat-race in England comes from Oxford, for the first time in ten years.... Twenty-five barrels of powder, mixed with matches and nails, have been seized at a Fenian store-house in Ireland, and taken to Woolwich and sunk....English troops are reported to be leaving Madras, India, for China....There is a rumor of a defensive alliance between Turkey and Greece, against the encroachments of the Western Powers....The steamer *Lafayette* has been detained at Havre two days by storms.... The French gun-boat *Dryade*, leaves Toulon for Martinique, immediately, with 600 marine infantry.

GENERAL.

The barrel factory of W. S. THATCHER & SON, of Cleveland, Ohio, was burned on Saturday night. The loss is $20,000.

The diamond fever in South Africa is on the increase. Some extraordinary stones have been discovered.

O'DONOUGH is reported to be on his way from Red River to Washington, to ask the intercession of this Government for the peaceable annexation of the Red River country to the United States.

Unofficial returns of the South Carolina election indicate the re-election of Gov. SCOTT, and the election to Congress of colored Republicans in the First and Third Districts.

JOHN FERRIS was sentenced to State Prison for ten years at Boston, on Saturday, for forging checks.

GIBSON KENT was found guilty of incendiarism at Morristown, N. J., on Saturday.

One man was killed and three badly injured, on Saturday, at Waldoboro, Me., by the caving in of an embankment.

The population of Louisiana is 717,096.

Two men were killed on the Erie Railroad at Buffalo, on Friday night.

An Episcopal clergyman and some twenty-five other reputable citizens of Hickman, Ky., deny that there is any collusion in the case of SUSAN C. GODSEY, "the sleeping beauty," now in St. Louis. They have known the family and been cognizant of the facts for twenty years, and declare that there is no deception in the matter.

The Poor Asylum at Woodstock, Conn., was burned on Saturday, and one of the inmates lost his life.

A saw-mill at Harrisburg, Penn., valued at $18,000, was burned on Saturday night.

The Italians of San Francisco celebrated the occupation of Rome, Saturday evening.

The Industrial Exposition at Cincinnati closed Saturday. The exposition had been open twenty-eight days, and had been visited by upward of 40,000 persons. The reports on premiums have not yet been made.

The population of California is 550,000, that of San Francisco 150,000.

A fire occurred, yesterday morning, in the ship-chandlery of JONAS SMITH, at No. 52 South-street, when a damage of $300 was occasioned.

Haussmann the Little.

Honest *Fluellen* proved, to his own satisfaction, that a strict analogy might be traced between HARRY of Monmouth, and ALEXANDER of Macedon. A comparison rather less fanciful, will reveal sundry points of resemblance between Baron HAUSSMANN, the Ex-Prefect of the Seine, and our local autocrat of public works—WILLIAM M. TWEED. We are the more desirous of establishing this resemblance, inasmuch as the world is sadly in want of a city to take the place of cosmopolitan Paris, and there is no reason why New-York should not compete for the vacant place. We have, it is true, no boulevards to speak of; our public markets are a fortuitous concourse of shanties; our streets—the less said about our streets the better, and the architectural graces of our public buildings are not worth boasting about.

But, conceding all the trifling drawbacks which arise from the public nuisances we possess, and the public ornaments we do not possess, we boldly take our stand upon the possession of a man who could exist nowhere but in a City fore-ordained to be the Paris of the future. If, to follow the ingenious argument of *Fluellen*, you mark HAUSSMANN's life well, TWEED's life "is come after it indifferent well, for there is figures in all things." HAUSSMANN spent a great deal of money, so does TWEED; HAUSSMANN's accounts were not above suspicion, neither are TWEED's; HAUSSMANN being despotism personified, was execrated by every friend of liberty, so is TWEED; when the people resumed the power of which they had been robbed, HAUSSMANN was kicked out—so will it be with TWEED.

We confess that it is somewhat unfortunate for an analogy so promising, that it should fall short, in one very essential point, and that is that while HAUSSMANN beautified Paris, TWEED and his gang have only helped to disfigure New-York. The Baron was understood to have pocketed a goodly amount of public money, but then he gave people something worth looking at for the remainder. The Chief Commissioner of Public Works has improved on the example of his prototype by devoting all his energies to the business of pocketing money, only leaving to an admiring public the contemplation (from the outside) of a "gorgeous mansion" and "palatial stables" (see the *World* of February and March *passim*) to show that their money has not been altogether wasted. Of course, it would be rash to conclude that the embellishment of New-York may not yet follow in the natural order. Beginning at West Thirty-sixth-street, there may be in reserve for coming generations a wondrous series of "gorgeous mansions," and stables more or less "palatial," according to the taste of the scions of the house of TWEED. The elevating effect of such structures upon the public perception of the beautiful cannot be overrated, and the associations connected with them will give a moral impulse to both public and private citizens of the most beneficial kind. That the play will be worth the candle, we can hardly promise. To assist our readers in forming some idea of what the process of renovation is likely to cost, we presented a few days ago some figures of a highly suggestive character. The chastened wonder with which every critical observer gazes upon the arrested development of the new County Court-house will, we doubt not, be greatly intensified by the reflection that it represents some ten millions of dollars of public money. An irrepressible desire to explore its sumptuous chambers will probably seize the observer on being informed that the fitting up of six of the different offices located there cost the modest sum of $275,000. If the treasures of art and the wonders of upholstery that are displayed within, scarcely account for this little bill, let him digest the episode we have selected out of many, of the man who, having supplied $5,000 worth of work for this same Court-house, only got his money by making the sum $25,000, and allowing the set of ingenious worthies known as the "Ring," to pocket the odd $20,000.

It will, we think, be admitted, that the clumsy artificers of the Seine have nothing to show in the department of thorough-paced swindling equal to this. We submit, therefore, that, laying aside the facts that a portion of our thoroughfares are quagmires, and the rest closely resemble a mountain road, with the addition of litters of miscellaneous filth; that our public cleansing is about as well done as in Eastern cities, where the dogs are the scavengers; that our so-called improvements are hideous abortions, and our public places a laughing stock; yet, because public works are synonymous with public plunder, because New-York has become too dear a City for working men to inhabit, and may shortly become a mart which over-weighted commerce has deserted for some spot ruled by a Government less corrupt—and, finally, because we have the only living analogy to the man who impoverished Paris, we have a perfectly valid claim to take the place of the doomed city on the Seine.

A Tale of Modern Life.

The celebrated cause of "FLYNT *vs.* COOLIDGE" will doubtless be long remembered in Boston. It engaged the attention of judges and juries, on and off, for nearly fourteen months. Some very fine exhibitions of forensic eloquence were elicited in the course of the trials. The plaintiff is none of your common dress-makers. She is a person of a "high grade," as her counsel informed the Court—"one of those who do not work for the crowd." People who employed this illustrious female were obliged to present themselves humbly before her with a certificate of "gentility" in their hands. It is said of a certain English tailor that he will never make clothes for a man unless he is properly introduced by a member of the peerage. The incomparable Mrs. FLYNT borrowed a quill from this worthy tailor's goose. Moreover, she provided elegant apartments for her customers, where they ran no risk of meeting other customers. It was strictly a private establishment. All this is very interesting. There are few people who will not turn aside now and then from the graver cares of life to be instructed in the art, or science, or whatever the thing is to be called, by which the fair sex are enabled to make so striking a figure in the world. But the opportunity very seldom comes. We only see the vast and admirable result, and are left to guess by what agencies it is accomplished. "Canst tell how an oyster makes his shell?" asks poor *King Lear*. How much less can we explain how a fashionable lady prepares her gorgeous raiment. But Mrs. FLYNT has drawn aside the curtain. Perhaps some of the romance is gone, but we have at least increased our stock of information. It is like the case of a young lady who has all sorts of sentimental fancies about the moon, until one day she learns that the object which looks so interesting is a melancholy chaotic mass of extinct volcanoes, without light, atmosphere, or anything else which can be called its own.

Mrs. FLYNT, whose name we mention with the deepest awe, had exercised her unequaled skill for the benefit of a lady of Boston, whom it is sufficient to describe as the defendant. We cannot pretend to give a full account of the great creature's bill. The document is rather technical, and the evidence taken at the trial did not go far to elucidate it. It consisted largely of testimony concerning basting and pinking, and scollops, seersucker, hernani, and other mysteries which only the initiated can explain. But one feature in the account at once arrests attention—it is that, probably, which struck the husband of the defendant with consternation. The heavy charges were not for making the dresses, or even for the material thereof, but for "trimmings." In fact, a lady seems made of trimmings. In this case they cost from three to four times as much as the dress. This is quite according to the principles of modern art, but perhaps Mrs. FLYNT rather overdid it. Her bill was nearly all "trimmings"—an intolerable deal of sack to a very little bread. "Everybody could not afford that style," the counsel explained to the jury. Perhaps most husbands would rather not afford it, if they had any voice in the matter. But foremost among the inalienable rights of woman is the right to choose her own trimmings. She appears to care more for that than about good government, or honest Judges, or any silly questions of that kind. Mrs. FLYNT managed to run her bill up to close upon $2,000 on the strength of these ornaments. We do not see much else in her account except some "pads, shot, and bones," which are probably not very expensive. Shot and bones are plentiful enough in these days, though how many pounds of each go to form a fashionable lady, Mrs. FLYNT, that pink of elegance, has not told us.

The husband, as we said, objected to this bill—husbands always *are* stupid and unreasonable on these subjects, being born absolutely without the capacity to comprehend the great question of Trimmings. So a great many witnesses were called to prove that Mrs. FLYNT had overcharged. But the defendant's counsel bitterly denounced them as "cobblers" and "attic stitchers," and we can imagine Mrs. FLYNT turning up her aristocratic nose at the whole set. When the husband called upon her to see if she would not reduce the amount of her bill, she flung him from her presence with all the contempt becoming a dress-maker of "high grade," and called him a "miserable sinner"—and so no doubt he was, very miserable. As it is always pleasant to record the triumph of virtue, we are glad to say that Mrs. FLYNT won her action. But the jury lopped off rather more than $800 from her bill, which we are afraid may have caused some distress to a woman of her tender susceptibilities. However, there are other ladies who require basting and pinking, bones, shot, and scollops, and they will doubtless rush to Mrs. FLYNT to get these indispensable adjuncts to beauty. Such is the story. Some may say that there is not much in it—but in days when ladies think it a matter of no moment that a great and intelligent community should be deprived of all its liberties by a gang of political adventurers, when they can look with complacency on the degradation of social life, and think it troublesome to have their attention called to the fact that their husbands are robbed, their sons demoralized, their daughters insulted, by the gang which rules in New-York—in such days, we say, perhaps the exciting narrative we have laid before them may be found quite to their taste.

The Union Colony.

The village of Greeley, Colorado, is not yet quite an earthly paradise, although some people expected that by this time it would be nothing less. The story of the place is interesting and suggestive, rather, perhaps, as a guide than a pattern, and an examination of it will be useful to intending emigrants, and not without instruction to the general reader. "Union Colony," as Greeley was originally and is now interchangeably called, was first organized by a meeting at Cooper Institute in the Autumn of 1869. Some people thought they would like to go to the Far West and found a settlement together. Their plan included some communistic features which seem to have been only in part carried into effect. A committee of three was first sent out "to explore and locate." They selected a spot where the Denver Pacific Railroad crosses the Cache la Poudre River. Here, about midway between Cheyenne and Denver, they secured a tract of about the size of the District of Columbia, or a hundred square miles. The tract extends some ten miles from the South Platte up both sides of the Cache la Poudre River, and about the same space north and south along the railroad. A title of this land was acquired in part from the Government and in part from the Railroad Company, and paid for out of a fund of $155 contributed by some hundreds of persons who constitute the association.

In the Spring the settlers began to arrive. They found the town of the future to consist of a seven-by-nine post-office. There was, and is, no railroad depot. There was no wood, no brick, no lime; nothing to eat, drink or wear could be bought for love or money, and as Mr. GREELEY, who takes a natural interest in the place, says in a letter from it, there was "never a tree in sight but a few miserable cotton-woods skirting the Cache la Poudre and the Platte, and fading away in the distance." At present there are some three hundred dwellings and stores, in the latter of which, we learn on the authority just quoted, "almost everything can be bought that ought to be sold anywhere." There are two dry goods, three drug, five grocery, two hardware, and two fruit and confectionary stores; one each for the sale of boots, books, harness and furniture; two blacksmiths' shops, a livery-stable, a bank, a barber, and, to the delight of our informant, no bar-room. It is rather surprising that no churches or school-houses have yet been erected at Greeley. There are, however, several teachers and ministers awaiting places in which to exercise their respective vocations, and perhaps there is reason in the statement of the *Tribune* correspondent that "it has cost an immense sight of money to move hither with families and household goods, cost a good deal more money to build, and now our people must support themselves a full year before crops can be raised, so that to undertake, in addition, to build churches is simply impossible." This is hardly in the spirit of the old Puritans, with whom the meeting-house was thought of first, and all other houses afterward; but these are days of "progress."

The prosperity of Greeley in material, if not in spiritual respects, seems to have been encouraging. When people can become landed proprietors, and enjoy a comfortable subsistence on an original outlay of $155, it may be thought they have reason to be satisfied. But a closer examination of the details that reach us makes the latter clause of this postulate at least doubtful. That is to say, the people of Greeley may have plenty of land, but we question about the abundance of their meat. Their tract is good grazing country, to be sure, but stock has to be bought and paid for, and the profits which are to furnish the money for this are not apparent. There seems to be no market in their neighborhood for anything in particular, and transportation is so dear—the price of a car from Chicago is $240—that it would do little good if there were. The wages of carpenters, which, from manifest causes, should be temporarily, at least, the highest in the community—are but $2 50@$3 a day, and masons, plasterers, and painters fare not much better. Meanwhile building materials and food, indeed all the necessaries of life, are enormously dear, brought, as they must be, from a long distance, and the soil, dry as it perforce is in a country where it never rains, must be irrigated at great expense before it will produce crops.

It is clear that the bed the people of Greeley have made for themselves is not altogether one of roses. They have a good climate and a good soil, but to reach the one and till the other takes much time and money. These are precisely the commodities which intending emigrants can least afford to spare, and consequently the lesson taught by the experience of the Union Colony is that it is unwise for such adventurers to precede by too wide a gap the wave of advancing population, or over-rashly to anticipate territorial development. The intersection of a long railway and a navigable stream furnishes, it is true, what looks a very promising site; but there must be, at all events, to meet the needs of any but a merely pastoral life, neighboring populations as well. That the place may, in process of time, become large and prosperous is quite possible. But for the present there seems to have been neither a commercial nor an agricultural *raison d'être* for Greeley, and other new settlements having better advantages are consequently likely to outstrip it. There is a vast range of choice in our interior for the settler's inspection; for thousands of miles the magnificent country is all before him where to choose; and it is only right that in making the selection he should be equipped with all the knowledge which may aid him to make it a wise one.

The Supply of Silver.

For years after the discovery of the massive riches of Potosi, the silver yield of the New World was splendid beyond all precedent. The precious metal, whose use had before been chiefly confined to the mint and the altar, was moulded into luxurious ornaments of almost every description, so that, in a few years after that discovery, the centres of civilization became filled with plate, and the homelier metals that had long done household service, even for the opulent, were consigned chiefly to the poor. WILFRID, the magnificent Northumbrian Bishop, who flourished in the eighth century, is said to have been the first who used silver plate and vessels; but even silver cups and spoons were great luxuries in Europe as late as the year 1500. Of course silver was used as money almost from time immemorial. Some say it was first coined by the Lydians at Ægina. It is certain it was so coined at Rome three hundred years before Christ. As the quantity found has increased, the metal has been used for additional purposes, so that, with a growing population and advancing refinement, the demand has always hitherto more than kept pace with the supply.

Thus, in spite of the fact that new discoveries of silver are constantly taking place, so that it is now found in nearly every country in the world, its relative value has changed but little. And hence, such news as that which came some time back from Washoe, and now comes from the argentiferous regions of Arizona, Colorado and Nevada produces, nearly as much excitement, and almost as wild a rush, as did Capt. SUTTER's golden tidings of 1849. Some of the silver-bearing districts have, to be sure, proved very disappointing. There are many "mines," like those in Lander County, Nevada, which have swallowed up far more treasure than they have yet given forth. Adventurers are never lacking, however, to try fresh experiments, the results of which are sometimes extraordinary. When we hear, for example, of such a thing as the "Revival at Silver Bend," it means that new efforts have been made in old places, and that the consequence of perseverance has been fortune. At White Pine and other places in the neighborhood, similar attempts have been made with happy returns. In Utah, prospects have become even more flattering. It is asserted that within fifty miles of Salt Lake City, to the southward, the silver deposits surpass any yet found in the country for richness and the number of veins. A Mr. ANGELL declares that there were never such opportunities to make money in any country as now in Utah. Ore, he affirms, in any quantity can be bought for almost nothing; that yielding $400 per ton is held at from $30 to $50 per ton. "J. W. HAMILTON, a wealthy miner in this section," says the Omaha *Herald*, "was in town on Wednesday, and informed A. L. KING that he had now ready for shipment 12,000 tons of rich ore." P. T. MACNAMARA informs the editor of the same journal that there is not the least doubt that vast quantities of rich argentiferous galena exist in the Utah cañons; that the ore is easily and cheaply reduced, and is within convenient reach of the Utah Central Railroad. "Numerous fortunes," this informant adds, "are lying around loose in those mountain gorges." The reports from New-Mexico are equally glowing. The Colorado cañon, explored last year by Major POWELL, is now rivaled, it is said, by other mountains and cañons not heretofore known. "Only the outer rim," writes a correspondent, "of the gold and silver-bearing region of the interior has been touched." "The mineral resources of the Rocky Mountain system do not begin to be understood." In the Burro Mountains, near the Arizona line, and on the Rio Delores, the finds "will shortly astonish the world."

The tidings, indeed, from almost all of our interior Territories betoken a great increase in the supply of the precious metals. Gov. MCCOOK, of Colorado, says that although the mineral resources there have been imperfectly developed, yet as a matter of fact, they have produced $1,680 a year for each man engaged in mining. This may not seem much. "But," adds the Governor, "if you compare it with the result of labor in other parts of the Union, you will find it to be from three to five hundred per cent. greater in Colorado than in any other part of this country, or of the world." The amount of money laid out for machinery in Colorado, and, indeed, everywhere in our Western mining districts, has of late been vastly augmented, and in almost every instance so far with auspicious results.

While all this activity and rapid development is going on in the heart of the continent, the Lake Superior region, which, of late, has been comparatively neglected, is again receiving attention. A mine has recently been opened on Silver Islet, near Fort William, from which great things are expected, and considerable returns are said to have been already realized. The vein is what is called quartz-bearing, and runs under the water to, it is affirmed, an immeasurable extent. Several Detroit capitalists are interested in the enterprise, and experienced mining engineers express high hopes of it. This is but one of many like undertakings in the same section, soon to be energetically pushed. It is not to be supposed these Lake Superior mines will rival Washoe, or the great Dunderberg Mine of Castle Peak; but the nearness to market, and all needful supplies, will make the Superior mines, when productive at all, highly profitable. While such substantial additions to our native silver supply are thus promised, that of gold, contrary to the expectation of many, is also growing heavier. The coinage of the San Francisco Mint is largely in excess of that of previous years, and the deposits are comparatively even greater. To name precise figures, the gold deposits at the Mint for the first eight months of 1870 have been $719,211, against $[illegible], in 1869; and the silver deposits for the same time 369,104 ounces, against 99,661 ounces last year. This, however, only imperfectly represents an annual yield of the precious metals, which already surpasses all precedent, and bids fair to attain gigantic proportions hereafter.

What is Tammany?

What Tammany used to be most of us remember perfectly well. It was a committee aiming to be a truly representative body, and composed of men who at least could claim to be members of the reputable classes. Many of them were gentlemen of respectability and character, who would scorn to have a collar placed on their necks by any man, much less by outcasts and adventurers.

A body so constituted would have been worse than useless to TWEED and SWEENY. Under their maleficent rule "Tammany" is an assemblage of men without principle, who are brought in simply to vote as their masters bid them, and who pocket the price of their shame without a suspicion that they are doing anything unbecoming honest men.

SWEENY manipulates these persons, whose names very often are not even to be found in the Directory, to suit his own purposes, but keeps himself carefully in the background. His most useful allies are corrupt Republicans, who, under cover of working for the good of the public, betray every public interest to the enemy. The prizes distributed among them have lately been unusually liberal. For several, TWEED and SWEENY have promised to provide during the remainder of their lives. One man has been offered an appointment of $17,000 a year, and the appointment of twelve policemen, as the reward of his treachery. In this way are human beings turned into chattels, and bought like slaves at the block.

The people alone can provide a remedy for this. It is useless to trust to politicians. Let the public take the management of the election into its own hands, and then the "Ring," with all its machinations, will be swept away. Honest Democrats are disgusted with it. Listen to what the *World* said, when it was sober and in its right mind, on the 10th of February last:

"In our deliberate judgment, not New-York State itself can possibly be carried again by the Democracy handicapped with this millstone of the 'Ring.' What is more, the Democracy would not deserve to carry the State next Fall if here where their power at the ballot-box is supreme, and while at Albany they control every branch of the State Government, they shall not also proceed to sweep from power those men who have debauched our politics and defiled the name of Democracy."

We ask the public to see that this prediction is verified. Let this be famous in after times as "the people's election," and thus show to TWEED and SWEENY that when they have bought corrupt politicians they have not quite placed the whole community under their odious yoke.

There is to be a great "rally" of Democrats next Thursday evening in this City. Decent people had better remember how the delegates at Rochester behaved, and how Mr. SAMUEL TILDEN had his pocket picked,—and remain at home. The published programme of the proceedings is imperfect, and we have been permitted to supply the deficiency. Mr. TWEED will attend and explain the process by which a bankrupt chairmaker may become a millionaire. Mr. FISK will deliver an address on the obvious advantages of being dishonest. Mr. SWEENY will explain how a man may sign a check and make $62,000 by the operation—or let his brother-in-law make it. "TOM FIELDS" will describe how the Central Park is to be annexed by the "Ring." Mr. CONNOLLY will give a lecture on book-keeping by double entry. "BEN" MANIERRE and "HANK" SMITH will discourse upon the use of a Police force as a means of suppressing political liberties. Mr. NATHANIEL SANDS will give a lecture on the art of turning coats, with illustrations, and Mr. PETER COOPER will read an essay on Simplicity. There will be no extra charge for these entertainments.

Rumors of intended mediation between Prussia and France still fill the air. Dispatches from London, Vienna, and Tours point, with various degrees of definiteness, to the combined action of England, Austria, and Italy in favor of an armistice. We see nothing, however, to justify the hope that this action will be of a character to extort respect from Prussia. A mere recommendation will amount to nothing. Prussia is too intent upon the accomplishment of a purpose to heed the proposals of outside Powers, under a leadership which shrinks from everything but the most timid and harmless diplomacy.

How unfairly the United States Government has been arraigned by over-zealous friends of Prussia in reference to the sale of arms and ammunition to France, the facts furnished by our Washington correspondent sufficiently attest. The Government has effected no sale, direct, to either of the belligerents, but it has not hesitated to consult German wishes as to the date of certain sales by auction, at which all bidders, French or German, stood on an equality. The ground assumed on this subject is impregnable. The Government neither helps nor hinders either Power in its dealings with American citizens. On the other hand, it distinctly recognizes the right of our citizens to make their own bargains with the agents of either.

JOHN RUSKIN, with all his eccentricities, appreciates the position to which England has been degraded by the policy of its Government in reference to the war. He sees that what GLADSTONE and BRIGHT uphold as neutrality is simply the "selling of coke and silence." The policy makes mercantile profit the sole end of national existence, and brings about an adverse balance of trade. It aims at establishing impartiality, and only provokes imputations of treachery and cowardice. "Poor," Mr. RUSKIN describes it, "yet not careful to keep even the treasure of probity—and rich, without being able to afford itself the luxury of courage." No nation ever drifted more rapidly toward insignificance,—estimating it by its influence upon the attitude and purposes of other Powers.

Mr. MEDILL, of the Chicago *Tribune*, one of the ablest and most thoughtful of Western publicists, has had a practical experience of the evil influences which seem almost everywhere to taint nominating conventions. He has been named for a Republican Congressional nomination, and there are few who have more honestly earned it, or who could bring to its acceptance stronger guarantees of usefulness at Washington. He insisted, however, that his friends should stand aloof from all corrupt agencies, and he steadily refused to entertain proposals invoking compacts in relation to office patronage. In other words, his acquiescence in a nomination was made conditional upon its freedom from the intriguing and [illegible] which are as degrading to candidates as to conventions. This virtue was too much for Chicago. The vices of New-York politics are reproduced there on a small scale, and Mr. MEDILL finds them too much for him. "Within the past week," he writes in a published card, "it has become apparent that my nomination is being resisted by the employment of means and influences which I cannot consent to combat." So the partisan traders carry the day, and Mr. MEDILL is out of the field.

We do not learn now, for the first time, that Ex-Gov. SEYMOUR can be all things to all men. He was furiously Anti-[illegible] one day, and the next accepted a Presidential nomination on a platform constructed by PENDLETON's friends. So in regard to the population of this City. When, during the war, he desired to keep down the quota of men, he maintained that the population had been over-estimated. Desiring now to afford an excuse for fraudulent voting at the last election, and for fraudulent registration this Fall, he contends that the census-takers are at fault, and that the population is much larger than the official returns show it to be. The Ex-Governor has elaborated this proposition into a speech which he delivered at Rome; but really he gets no further in the direction of proof than Mayor HALL, who denied the accuracy of the census, but relapsed into silence when the Marshal challenged him to test the question practically. The Ex-Governor, like the Mayor, appears to have forgotten that the census is a matter of fact, not of partisanship or rhetoric.

The Boston correspondent of the Springfield *Republican* points out that Mr. WENDELL PHILLIPS, while making war upon both the political parties, has not a word to say upon the subject of Legislative corruption. On the contrary, remarks "Warrington," he "appears as the apologist if not the defender of the lobby." The prohibitory interest of which he is the champion is associated very disreputably with that institution in Massachusetts, and with some of the worst elements in the Legislature. Therefore Mr. PHILLIPS practically becomes the ally of bad men, and the supporter of an influence which is doing more to demoralize legislation at Washington and in the States than the liquor interest, which he would summarily suppress. Inconsistency is not a novel weakness in candidates; but who would have thought that the man whose peculiar mission it is to find fault with everybody, would be content to fall so low to secure a very remote chance of office?

The *Herald* very wisely said, the other day, that "no honest voter, desirous of honest elections in this City, has any objections to offer against the seasonable Election laws of Congress. The cry that they are unconstitutional is simply absurd." Yesterday it attacked those same laws. Mistakes will happen; let us hope that this was only a mistake. On Saturday it expressed an opinion that our charge against the Controller can be refuted. Then why not let it be refuted? We will gladly publish any statement tendered by the Controller on the subject.

AMUSEMENTS.

Musical and Theatrical.

ANNOUNCEMENTS FOR TO-NIGHT.

The first concert given by Miss NILSSON since her return from a very successful tour, occurs at Steinway Hall to-night. Additional interest will be supplied the entertainment by the debut of Miss MARIE KREBS, pianist....The first performance of English opera at Niblo's takes place this evening. "Martha" will be sung....A complete change of bill will be made at Lina Edwin's Theatre....The first performance of Don LEONTI, a new gymnast, is to endow the performance at the New-York Circus with special attractiveness....The opera of "Il Trovatore" is to be sung at the Stadt Theatre to-night. ....Miss JANAUSCHEK is to act in "Deborah" at the Brooklyn Academy of Music.

DE CORDOVA'S LECTURES.

Mr. DE CORDOVA announces the first of his annual course of lectures for Thursday evening next. His list of subjects embraces "Jealous Little Mrs. Williams," "Charles Dickens"—to be the theme on the following Tuesday—and "Young America in His Summer Vacation," to be described on the subsequent Monday. Mr. DE CORDOVA's yearly entertainments are always pleasant events. His social sketches are fresh, truthful and amusing, and their recital is accomplished with an art of which the most refined and genial of actors might be jealous. So there is no reason to doubt the attractiveness of the new series, the place of rehearsal of which will be, as heretofore, Steinway Hall.

AID FOR THE FRENCH WOUNDED.

A French musical and dramatic entertainment, promising well in respect of excellence and success, is to be given in aid of the French wounded, at the Fourteenth-street Theatre, on Wednesday evening of this week. A liberal programme has been arranged, and MM. JUIGNET, DUCHESNE and GIRREBRUCK, and Mmes. DE LUSSAN and GIRREBRUCK are to be the principal interpreters. No more enjoyable way of contributing to a most worthy charity could be selected, and we are confident that the attempt to swell the fund will have the generous aid of play-goers of all nationalities.

The French National Subscription.

The French of West Hoboken and Union Hill, who recently opened a subscription in aid of their wounded countrymen, have raised their first installment, amounting to $137 75, which has been transmitted to Mr. GERDY, the President of the Committee in this City. The newly-formed French Association Hebdomadaire, organized for the purpose of raising monthly subscriptions, has transmitted a second collection, amounting to $96 50. The French residents of Leavenworth, Kansas, through M. BOUSER, transmitted $250 to the Committee. From New-Mexico a remittance of $312 has been made by M. COUDERT, of Las Vegas, of which $236 were contributed by the French clergy.

Mlle. OTHYLIE BOUSSON continues to receive donations of articles of comfort for the French soldiers from different points in the interior, and goods for the bazaar, but she complains that some articles sent to her have arrived in a damaged condition. Since her last transmission of two cases of goods in the steamer *St. Laurent* she has received contributions from Detroit, Philadelphia, and other localities in the interior. The Treasurer for the French National Bazaar has received from Stamford, Conn., $100 in aid of the undertaking, the amount having been collected by Mlle. VIOL, of that city, among the Americans there. Mlle. VIOL states in her letter that she is the only French resident in Stamford. M. CHABERT, of Murray-street, has made a donation of a valuable watch for the French bazaar.

In reference to the French Fair, it has been proposed that an auxiliary Committee of seven American gentlemen be formed.

The German War Fund Collections.

Consul-General JOHANNES ROESING on Saturday made another remittance to Berlin to the amount of 10,000 thalers, making, with the previous remittances amounting to 240,000 thalers, a total of 250,000 thalers.

The collections received at the Consulate during the past week amounted to $12,442 86, making, with the previous collections, a total of $215,576 34. The collections of the last week include a second donation by the Canstadt Volksfest Verein, of $300, forming a part of the proceeds of the Canstadt Volks festival, held at Jones' Wood lately; $60 by the German employes of the New-York Hotel; $150 by the Germans of Pomeroy, Ohio; $172 from Wapakoneta, Ohio; $1,600 by the Germans of Denver City, Colorado; $500 by the Cincinnati Patriotic Aid Society; $1,000 by the German Patriotic Aid Society of Williamsburg; $1,000 by the Patriotic Aid Society of Newark; $4,637, the proceeds of the German Ladies' Fair at Williamsburg; $100 by a society of German apothecaries; $479 by the Germans of Jeffersonville, Ind.; $400 from New-Albany, Ind., and $60 by the German Working Men's Aid Society.

The Germans of the Sixteenth Ward, Jersey City, formerly Bergen, collected $175, which were paid over to the Consul-General. The Hudson Maennerchor Society contributed $67 70, the proceeds of a musical entertainment given by this Society.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

A RADICAL BELIEF.

Sermon by Rev. O. B. Frothingham—Sharply Defined Theological Views.

"A Radical Belief" was the subject of a discourse yesterday morning, by Rev. O. B. FROTHINGHAM, at Lyric Hall. There was present a large auditory, comprising, among others, nearly all the prominent members of the Liberal Club. Mr. FROTHINGHAM took his text from II. Corinthians, chap. iv., verse 13:

"We having the same spirit of faith, according as it is written, I believed, and therefore have I spoken we also believe, and therefore speak."

Questions of religious belief and disbelief, he said, continue to interest mankind, more than those of any other nature. At the Unitarian Conference lately held in this City, thousands were attracted thither simply because there was an argument as to what was the common ground of Christian belief. In itself the whole matter was immaterial, and precious hours were wasted in discussing it that might have been given to the elucidation of matters of more direct and pressing interest. Yet none of these stirred the emotions as did this unprofitable talk. The general erroneous persuasion of to-day was, that below practice lies belief; and that, the question of belief being settled, all other questions would answer themselves—that belief, only, leads to the performance of good works. It was to be regretted that men having, as had the members of that Conference, the same views of Christ, of man's moral nature, &c., could not work harmoniously together, leaving mere theological views in abeyance. If theological views must be stated, however, it is well that they should be sharply defined. He would, therefore, announce some of the fundamental principles on which radicals, like himself, grounded their faith. It must be taken for granted that radicals have a faith; and because it is to a certain extent undefined and indefinable in its fullness, that was no objection to its reality. The creed of Christendom had been undergoing changes for the past two thousand years. The first attempt to put it into dogmatic outline was made in the fourth century, and we have now arrived at the nineteenth, and the creed of Christendom is not yet decided upon. There is no unanimity as to Christ, no perfect accord as to the Godhead, among professing Christians at the present day. Would they not, therefore, allow the radicals even one generation in which to perfect a standard of belief, while they have had centuries without coming to any definite result? Let them wait, and they would see what is a radical belief. He would simply give some hints of it as at present developed. The radical believed, first, in the existence of a spiritual sentiment in man. There was ever an upward emotion after the true; and this was not the creation of priests, or of rulers; but inhered in man by virtue of his very existence. Priests and rulers had taken advantage of it to found and fashion religious establishments; but they did not originate it. The speaker then instanced Plato, Goethe, Milton, Dante, Kant, Fechter, Hegel and Schliemacher, as having all given evidence of this spiritual sentiment, though it was shown in various and even opposite ways. Even the most radical of them burst into the infinite; and, when they reached it, they fell on their knees. He contended that an age of enlightenment must be an age of faith. The great discoverers do not pray, perhaps, but they adore. Notwithstanding what churchmen might say, there never would have been Buddhism, Zoroasterism, Judaism or Christianism, but for the fact that man is inherently a religious being. True, many of the past beliefs and forms of worship are classed as superstitions, but they were suited to their times. As progress and enlightenment make themselves felt, superstition disappears, and in this we have the reason for the non-existence of many of the past beliefs. The radical believes in God; not the God of any particular church; not in any special and individual God. He cannot believe in a God who creeps behind altars and nestles in particular creeds; in a God who made the world in six days and broke down in his efforts, and then had to die himself in order to remedy the defects in his own handiwork; in a God who haunts the dreams of pious men and fills the imaginations of ecstatic women, or in one who has left two books as the result of his efforts for man's happiness. The "God of Abraham, of Isaac and of Jacob," the radical knows not. He knows only God, and dare not attempt any further definition. If there must be definitions of Him, however, than the more there are the better. We need the multitude of thoughts on this matter to save us from the tyranny of any single creed. Secondly—The radical knows nothing of the moral attributes of God. In fact, he dislikes the word "attributes," because it implies something separate and distinct from—not inherent in—God himself. He does not call Him the God of love, of mercy, or of goodness; but styles him simply Love, Mercy, Goodness, Justice. The radical's God has no outcasts, for any cause whatever. He knows nothing of an infinite love that provides an endless punishment for its creatures. Thirdly—The radical believes in Revelation; not in any particular revelation made to any special people, or to any individual; but revelation known of all men. This is fundamental. He is Light, and light must shine; he is Love, and love must flow out; and infinite love cannot be contracted, and made applicable to certain individuals or certain peoples. The natural, the moral, and the spiritual eyes are successively opened, and through them are seen the upholdings of Deity. The pure in heart "see God"—none others can—and these pure in heart may be either Pagan, Christian, Jew or Turk. Fourthly—The radical believes in Christianity as he understands it. He does not believe it to be the only true religion, but the most worthy one as yet organized, and, at this time, best calculated to lead him to further and more extensive knowledge in his search after truth. The particular Christianity embodied in the dogmas of any one Church he does not consider binding upon him. His deductions as to moral duty are drawn from the gradual unfolding of the goodness and love of God as they become known to him.

The conclusion of Mr. FROTHINGHAM's discourse was a grouping together of these fundamental principles of "radical belief," upon which he based the injunction that man should always consider himself mentally untrammeled, and be a constant searcher after truth, independent of any popular notions or dogmas.

LIVE AND LEARN.

Sermon by Rev. Henry Ward Beecher—The Philosophy of Suffering.

The pleasant sun and genial atmosphere of yesterday morning had the effect of filling Plymouth Church with an audience of more than ordinary size and brilliancy. Long before the admired parson had made his appearance, every seat and most of the standing room in the vast edifice was occupied by eager auditors, and when at 10½ Mr. BEECHER took his seat upon the platform, a position even in the doorway had come to be looked upon as a luxury. On the side tables there were, of course, the usual quantity of rare flowers and Spring-like greenery, the effect of which was to shed an air of freedom and sunshine over the entire audience. In his opening prayer the reverend gentleman referred with special fervency to "the war now deluging Europe with blood," and expressed a desire that it would be speedily brought to an end, and be made the means of establishing upon a surer basis than ever before, truth and justice upon the earth. The sermon was one almost purely doctrinal in its character, but in it Mr. BEECHER took occasion to give expression to some of the most radical sentiments, religiously speaking, that have ever fallen from his lips. He took for his text the eighteenth verse of the eighth chapter of Romans: "For I reckon that the sufferings of this present time are not worthy to be compared with the glory which shall be revealed in us." He opened his discourse by referring to the fact that in the days of the Apostles the essential difference existing between the Hebrew and Greek mind was, that to the latter all truth had to be preached through the intellect, while with the former the sentiments and emotions were the controlling powers. In Paul, however, both tendencies appear to have been most exquisitely blended. In this book of Romans are specimens of logical acumen unequaled anywhere, coupled with expressions showing a mastery of human emotion without a parallel. The statements contained in it, defining and explaining human nature, are even today being borne out by the most recent discoveries of science. At this point, reverting to the text, he said that, according to Paul, sorrow was but an incident in human nature—it was not in sense an end. Long before the world was created, when God first determined to bring it into existence, the life of man was sketched out with the sorrow and suffering that we see in it now. Man suffers more than any other animal, simply because he stands higher than they do—he has more life in him. All through creation it is found that beings suffer and enjoy in proportion to the value of their lives. In fact these are the great teachers, and we rise or fall in proportion to the amount of heed we give to their lessons. The world is forever bringing forth, and nothing is or ever was born without pain. So it is with the mind of man, commencing as he did at nothing, out of mere animalism and sensuality, through grief and tears have been born the higher elements of his character. And until the spirit has become complete master of the soul, this suffering must continue, because between the two there must be continual war, the one striving to lift and the other to degrade. That a time, however, will come in the history of this race when the animal will be totally and forever vanquished in the race, not only the word of God but the whole creation testifies. The more important the result to be attained, the more intense will be the suffering. The lowest kind of suffering is that of the mere animal, and the highest is experienced by the mind when it overcomes its own selfishness and rises into the pure air of spiritual life and manhood. This is self-denial. Its practical effect has been seen in the lives of martyrs, who hesitated not to sacrifice all manner of personal comfort for the accomplishment of some great moral purpose. Suffering is not lawless, and moreover it is always the result of our own action. God does not throw it in upon our lives. It comes in accordance with law; it is the result of law violated, and it is the duty of every man when he is visited by it not to sit down and whine about it, but to ask himself the simple question, how has this come, and do his utmost to remove the cause. In view of these facts, it is sad to see how much of this valuable experience is squandered. It is not understood; men do not see in it the result of law violated, but the manifestation of some arbitrary power to whom they can do naught but submit. In conclusion, Mr. BEECHER, taking a large general view of human nature, said that to him the teaching and philosophy of Paul was that suffering was a teacher who could not be dispensed with until men learned to do right, and that when that happy time arrived, as he believed it would, the teacher will be discharged.

THE GOD OF SWEDENBORG.

"Jesus Christ the Only God"—Sermon by E. R. Keyes.

This was the subject of a lecture or sermon, delivered last night in Steinway Hall, by Rev. E. R. KEYES, late of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The Hall was very fairly filled, and as the people entered, each one received a card containing the Swedenborgian Creed on one side and the Scriptural texts to support it on the other, together with a tract on "The Divine Trinity in the Lord Jesus Christ." The creed asserts the Divinity of the Lord Jesus Christ, though its exponent in his discourse insisted that the vicarious atonement of Christ is inconsistent with the belief in his divinity, notwithstanding the faith of Christendom rests upon the vicarious atonement of the Lord Jesus. The sermon was based on Mathew xxi., 10: "And when he was come into Jerusalem all the city was moved, saying, Who is this?" It was to the inquiry contained in the text that the discourse was chiefly directed. The doctrines of the Trinitarians and of the Unitarians on this subject were recited and contrasted. While the former assert the divinity of Christ, the latter deny it, and say that he was a good man, but nothing more. Neither side contributes anything toward the solution of the problem, and the only intelligent and reasonable explanation that can be given, he said, was first promulgated by EMANUEL SWEDENBORG more than one hundred years ago. That explanation Mr. KEYES proceeded to give in detail. Laying down the postulate of the unity of God, he cited various texts from the Old and New Testaments to show that that doctrine alone was believed in by the Old Testament writers, and very strongly, though not wholly so, by the Apostles and early Christian fathers. There is no intimation in the Old Testament of more than one Divine Person, and this one takes to himself the titles and attributes of the Savior and Redeemer of men. Numerous scriptures were brought forth in support of this also, and it was argued that hence Jesus and Jehovah must be two names for one person, or else there are two Saviors doing the same work. Texts were copiously quoted to prove the identity of Jehovah and Jesus as one. From these two propositions Mr. KEYES made four deductions: 1. That the Lord our God is one Lord; 2. That this Lord is the Savior of men; 3. That Jesus Christ is declared to be that Lord and Savior; and 4. That Jehovah and Jesus Christ are one—God over all, and blessed for evermore. The rationale of this doctrine of SWEDENBORG was next presented, in which it appeared that God incarnate received a new name—Jesus Christ. A semi-scientific theory was presented to show that divinity cannot be divided; that when Christ said His Father was greater than He, He did not mean it; when the Father acknowledged Him as His Son at His baptism, and when Jesus prayed at the tomb of Lazarus, and on the cross, and elsewhere, and was answered, the voice came not from without, but from within Himself. It was divine truth manifesting itself. And Jesus' whole life was but a manifestation of this divine truth of which he was the embodiment. Children, he said, derive the material body from the mother, and the mind and spirit from the father, and arguing from this premise, and considering that God is the Father of Jesus Christ, it is easy, he remarked, to understand how God could send his Son—the divine truth—into the world. But, to the mass of mankind, undoubtedly the difficulty is increased if there be no Son to send or Father to send him. Divine truth being eternally the same, the Word could consequently be with God and be God. In meeting the objections to SWEDENBORG's theories, Mr. KEYES admitted that the Bible teaches the doctrine of the trinity of godhead, but not of person. This was illustrated by the familiar example of the triple nature of man. Who prayed when Christ prayed? he asked. Was it a divine person to a divine being? or, if a human person, why did he pass by the God that was within him and go to one without him? As if the absurdity of the question was sufficient argument against the doctrine implied therein, he triumphantly asserted that no satisfactory explanation can be given but that of EMANUEL SWEDENBORG.

THE PILGRIM JUBILEE.

Second Lecture of Rev. Dr. Bacon, on the Conflict Between Separation and Puritanism.

Rev. Dr. BACON delivered his second lecture on the "Conflict between Separation and Puritanism," at the Broadway Tabernacle last evening. There was a large congregation in attendance, and the deepest interest manifested in the discourse. The lecturer commenced by saying: Puritanism in England, as we have seen, was a demand for an ecclesiastical reformation, to be made by the national authority. Queen ELIZABETH and the Parliament as having full legal power in England, were to revise the established forms of public worship, and purge out all idolatrous and superstitious ceremonies. The laws and regulations were to be changed, not in the interests of liberty or broad Church principles, but in the interest of primitive purity and simplicity. Puritanism, in its study of the Scriptures, has learned that Archbishops and Archdeacons were not known to the Apostles; that the Bishops mentioned in the New Testament were of local churches only, and not rulers of many; that ecclesiastical courts for imposing fines and other penalties were unknown in the Apostolic age. Now when the Puritan clergy celebrated marriage without a ring and took communion without kneeling, they did not believe that they had seceded from the natural Church; they had no idea of seceding from the Church of England. So in these days Père HYACINTHE did not think he seceded from the Church, nor even from Romanism, when he refused to obey his ecclesiastical superior; and when they ordered him to Rome, instead of going to Rome he came to America. When Puritan clergymen officiated without surplices, baptized without using the sign of the cross, or solemnized marriage without a ring, they were arrested, fined and imprisoned by the ecclesiastical tribunals. So under this system of prosecution, fines and weary imprisonment they began to question whether there was any warrant in Scripture for the Episcopal government of the Church of England. They could find none. They decided that the Church of Christ was a natural Church. PARKER, one of Queen ELIZABETH's Bishops, was a Puritan, and his idea of Church government was that he found in operation at Zurich, in Switzerland, when he fled, during the reign of "bloody" MARY. During these times many clergy were repeatedly fined and imprisoned for their refusal to comply with the Protestant ritual. They believed in the right to preach the Gospel without the warrant of any prince or prelate. ROBERT BROWNE, one of the most prominent of these, was brought up for Nonconformity, and compelled to fly to Germany, where he gathered a Church of English Puritan exiles. There he printed two pamphlets in defense of his principles, which he could not print in England except by stealth. These two books, printed out of the reach of English laws and English ministers, were introduced into the country and widely circulated. THACKER and other prominent Puritans were arrested for the offense of putting these pamphlets into circulation; tried on the plea of disputing the Queen's supremacy, and two of them, of which THACKER was one, sentenced to death. It was not pretended that they incited to riot or treason—their only crime was simply that of holding the doctrine of the right of voluntary Christian Church association. They were tried and found guilty by the Lord Chief Justice of England. They died not as heretics, at the stake, but as felons, at the gallows. But it was not as easy as Queen ELIZABETH supposed to stamp out Puritanism. In 1590 a bill was actually brought into Parliament which contemplated banishing all Puritans from the country, but in opposition to the measure it was said that there were then twenty thousand of them in the country, and it was asked what was to become of their wives and children. In 1592 the first regular Puritan Church was organized, and after that the persecution became more active. An arbitrary commission was appointed consisting of forty-four members, twelve of whom were Bishops, who were vested with full judicial functions, and any three of them, one being a Bishop, were sufficient to constitute a court.

Here the lecturer quoted from the penal code adopted by this body, which in point of severity was such as people usually associate with the annals of the Inquisition.

This was ecclesiastical law. The secular law of England thus far took no cognizance. To that the imprisoned Puritans appealed by an humble petition and a respectful protest against the punishment they were being subjected to for conscience sake, setting forth their innocence of any criminal offense, and asking that justice, according to the laws of England, be done them. "If," said they, in their appeal, "we are to die, let us die openly, and if we are to live, let us live openly; but do not allow us to be starved to death in loathsome prisons." To one of these petitions Lord BURLEIGH replied that they could only obtain their liberty by conforming to the ecclesiastical authorities. But it became apparent to the Government that the separatists could not be suborned without more rigorous measures. Accordingly, DARROW and GREENWOOD were executed, and sent to join the great army of martyrs. Be ye ready to [illegible] turer. Under God, we owe our religious liberties to [illegible] so hard or so perilous as that they traversed.

THE VANITY OF DRESS.

Sermon by Rev. J. P. Swift—"Life is More than Dressing."

"Life is More than Dressing," was the subject of Rev. J. P. SWIFT's sermon, in the Attorney-street M. E. Church last evening. His text was found in Matthew, vi., 25: "Take no thought for your body what you shall put on." He said: Christ in speaking to us intends to meet all the wants of society, and never caused a word to be written that did not tend to throw some light upon the manner in which man's salvation might be most easily accomplished. He intended us to be creatures of a single idea, which should be our salvation. Referring to the text, the reverend gentleman said: In the earlier days of our race apparel was very little burden to man, whose first garments were aprons of fig-leaves. Nowadays the dress of our fellow-creatures is with them a matter of primary importance. Genius and intellect have been taxed to their utmost to bring fashionable attire to its present refinement. Upward of $400,000,000, it is estimated, are spent annually in this country to gratify the passion for splendid habiliments. Men and women go to extremes in this matter, as you all know. Is it not said that one might as well be out of the world as out of the fashion, which changes four times a year? Is it not monstrous the hundreds of dollars that are thrown away thus? We ought to dress respectably, and appear just as well as we can becomingly, avoiding extremes. It is not necessary that you should wear a garment worth two or three hundred dollars. It is an evil in society, this tendency to be extravagant. Men and women now judge people by their attire. God measures them by the spirit in which it is worn. Are we not, in following out this failing, acting in direct opposition to the teachings of Christ? While our minds are all absorbed by the thought of wherewithal the body shall be clothed, we have not time to think of how the soul shall be garbed. Something more than this, then, ought to be in our hearts. Seek we first the garments of religion for our souls, insuring its salvation. Give us rags to cover our bodies, but let us have our spirits clad in that stainless robe of Christ's righteousness. Have you ever thought, continued he, that in this life you are dressing for eternity? Life is a wardrobe, where we shall put on the garments in which we shall appear in the life to come before the judgment seat of God. The robes worn only on the Sabbath by Christians, and laid aside by them at all other times, fit them so badly that they will not answer in that awful day, and will not be suitable for a wedding garment, in which we should appear when the bridegroom cometh. Now, my friends, our Father is ever ready and willing to give any of his prodigal children returning to him a wedding suit of righteousness and true Christian character which will shield and guide its wearer on to the blessings of eternal salvation. This is what we should live for; thus the fashion we should seek and earnestly strive to follow and be in, come what may, and failing in which we had better have been out of the world. Therefore, in conclusion, I say to you, "Take no thought for your body what you shall put on," but ask of Christ that true garment of salvation which he has promised to each of us who seek it, and you will have accomplished the object of your creation.

OTHER SERVICES.

Universalist Idea of God—Sermon by Rev. E. C. Sweetser.

A large congregation in sympathy with liberal Christianity assembled, last evening, at the Third Universalist Church, corner of Bleecker and Downing streets, to hear the first of a series of sermons by Rev. E. C. SWEETSER, on "Universalist Belief," of which, although a very youthful, he is yet an earnest and eloquent expounder. He selected his text from the first epistle of John, iv., 8: "God is love." He said: All religions are based on a belief in God, on a Being greater and more powerful than man. This belief is universal, and there can be, in reality, no sincere atheist. Men may differ in the nature of their belief in God, but down in every man's heart that belief exists. Religion takes its character from the character which we ascribe to God. Men make themselves in the image of their gods; that is, they partake of the nature of the God they believe in. The chief support of Universalism is to be found in the text: "God is love." When the consciousness of this fact is fully felt, then the doctrines of Universalism can be easily established. The meaning of these words is vague, unless we form an idea of them honorable to God. It is, therefore, necessary to define the true meaning of this word love, on account of the diversity of views entertained of it. Love stands alone, it has no synonym, and therefore it must be explained by comparison. God's love is, in its nature, like our own love, and therefore our love is the standard of comparison. But in its capacity, in its perfection, in its eternity, it is unlike ours. Just as a single drop of the ocean partakes of the same nature as the ocean itself, so our love resembles that of God. There is no impassable gulf separating man from God, and man must feel the consciousness of God's love before he can reach the highest standard of Christian love. When Universalists say God is love, they mean that He is like the love of a mother, pure, unchangeable and limitless. Christ and His disciples and all nature testify to this love.

Nature tells, not of discord, but of union, not of hate, but of love, and not even can a sparrow fall to the ground without the knowledge of our Heavenly Father. Some philosophers regard the mercies of God, and the beautiful order of nature, as mere matters of course, but if things had been reversed, and confusion instead of order reigned, their opinions would undergo a similar transformation, and a universal belief in a great illwill would prevail. As things now are, ought they not to be consistent to believe in a great good will? Each man owes his existence to a greater power, and therefore God has some good end to accomplish in the life of every human being. Our final perfection and salvation was the glorious object for which we were created. God knew before he made man that he would sin, but he has both the wisdom and power to save all men. Well might Mr. BEECHER acknowledge, as he did last Sunday, that he could not understand the idea of an eternal punishment. The evil and the misery God now suffers to exist is a means for the glorious end He has in view, and good must be the final goal of evil. We cannot reason from the temporary existence of evil to its eternal existence. God loves us, and, therefore, He will save us, and yet He will force no man into heaven, or remove our free will. But of man's free will and God's conflict, it is easy to see on whose side victory will be. Choose whatever path we may, God will lead us, in His love, to the foot of His throne at last. Eternal punishment could subserve neither the ends of love or justice, only those of revenge.

Sermon by Rev. M. Richardson on "Demand and Supply."

The growing popularity of Rev. MERRILL RICHARDSON, who has recently assumed the pastorate of the New-England Congregational Church, has compelled that church to vacate its narrow quarters in Rutgers Chapel, Fifth-avenue, and to seek a more commodious place. They have therefore rented for one year the edifice on the corner of Madison-avenue and Forty-seventh-street, formerly occupied by Rev. Dr. FLAGG's Protestant Episcopal Church, and more recently by Dr. MORGAN's St. Thomas' Church. A very fair congregation was gathered there yesterday, to whom Mr. RICHARDSON talked in the morning on the law of supply and demand, basing his remarks upon Phil. iv., 19, "God shall supply all your need according to His riches in glory by Christ Jesus." Mr. RICHARDSON divided his subject into three heads. 1. We see in nature that the supply equals the demand. 2. God has made abundant provision for the cultivation of the love of beauty in us, and 3. Ample provision for the improvement and cultivation of the affections. Filling up and clothing these ideas with appropriate thoughts and words, he went on to show that similar provisions have been made and corresponding processes prevail in the Kingdom of Grace. The discourse and its application were made so apparent that no one who heard it could fail to perceive wherein his or her sphere of duty and labor lay.

In the evening Mr. RICHARDSON, following up his previous discourse in the same spirit, treated of "wasted energies," and pointed out the most profitable direction in which every Christian energy can be employed. The Sabbath-school had a session in the afternoon. The church will meet in the same place for the next year, and perhaps longer.

The Plymouth Bethel Anniversary—Remarks of Mr. Beecher.

The anniversary of the Bethel of the Plymouth Church, situated on Hicks-street, near Fulton, Brooklyn, was celebrated yesterday afternoon in the Bethel. The little chapel was filled to overflowing with an interested audience. In the body of the building were seated about 100 children who are in the habit of receiving secular and religious instruction at the hands of the institute. Some fine hymns were sung by these little ones. A short report was read showing that considerable effective work had been done in a quiet way during the year, and stating also that the interest in the work was constantly increasing. Rev. EDWARD EGGLESTON, of the *Independent*, Rev. ALFRED TAYLOR, of the *Sunday-school Workman*, and Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER delivered appropriate addresses. Mr. BEECHER dwelt with great eloquence upon the importance of the work in which the Society is engaged. He said that in the bold invasion of the haunts of poverty and vice, in these steady [illegible] have a true representation of what constitutes Christianity in a thoroughly [illegible]. In truth, he said, there can be nothing like a [illegible] community [illegible] thousands of little ones are permitted to roam the streets unhoused, unfed and untaught. At this point he turned his attention to the children, and, in a characteristic address, urged them to take advantage of the opportunities presented of making themselves honorable members of the community. After singing a spirited hymn, the audience were dismissed and the benediction pronounced by Rev. Mr. GALLAGHER, of Brooklyn.

The Increase of the Ministry—Sermon by Rev. Dr. Neely, of Boston.

In St. Peter's P. E. Church, on State-street, near Bond, Brooklyn, last night, Right Rev. Dr. NEELY, of Maine, preached the annual sermon in behalf of the Society for the Increase of the Episcopalian Ministry. The congregation assembled was large. Before the delivery of the discourse, the Secretary of the Society, Rev. F. D. HARRIMAN, of Hartford, Conn., read the fourteenth annual report, by which it appeared that at the beginning of last year the Society was $6,000 in debt, which, however, has now been reduced to $2,500. The total receipts for the year were $33,000, a sum considerably in excess of the income of any of the previous years. At the present time there are 256 students receiving aid, and since the organization of the Society 515 have been assisted, of whom, up to the present time, 218 have taken orders.

Dr. NEELY took for his text the eighth verse of the thirty-second chapter of Ephesians: "Unto me, who am less than the least of the saints, is this grace given, that I should preach among the Gentiles the unsearchable riches of Christ." He said, I am here to-night in answer to the call of that Society whose interesting report you have just heard, which has for its object the increase of the laborers in the spiritual harvest. Finding, as we do, that now, as in Christ's time, the fields are white while the laborers are exceedingly few, it is certainly our duty not only to pray to the Lord of the harvest to send forth more laborers, but it is incumbent upon us to rise and do something ourselves for the furtherance of this object. No amount of simple praying will do. We must put our hands into our pockets and give what we can for its accomplishment. There is more than ordinary need for energetic action in this direction at the present time, because there are, today, a large class who hesitate not to express the belief that both the Church and its ministers have become obstacles in the way of progress that must be removed at the earliest possible moment. The Church must reassert her dignity, and in doing so the hands of the clergy must be borne up by the laity. The value of the Church and the ministry to the world may be understood by referring to the pages of history. The Bible, that great repository of spiritual truth, needs today more than ever before to be defended by an intelligent class, who will speak not only with the tone of learned men, but with the assurance of truth and authority. At this point the reverend gentleman entered into a long, thorough and able disquisition upon the dignity and importance of the Episcopalian ministry, and concluded by urging his hearers to do all in their power, not only to support young men willing to enter upon the work, but to do all in their power to influence their sons and friends possessed of the proper spirit to enter the ministry.

Marriage Engagements—Views of Rev. T. T. Kendrick.

Rev. T. T. KENDRICK, pastor of the Methodist Church, Grand-street, Williamsburg, preached last evening, on "Marriage Engagements," selecting his text from the first chapter of Mathew and eighteenth verse: "Mary was espoused to Joseph." The reverend gentleman, from Scriptural reference, showed that a mutual contract was customary among the principals in the olden Jewish times before matrimony was formally entered into, and proceeded to consider the nature of the engagement and the circumstances which should render it null and void. He said that the ordinary interchange of civilities between a lady and a gentleman should not be misconstrued into an expression of love, and on a proper discernment in this regard depended many of the possible regrets and disappointments which followed an indiscreet attachment. When matrimony regulates the happiness of a lifetime it should not hastily be assumed, and great care and caution should be exercised in ascertaining the character and merits of your future partner. Even after a solemn declaration of love has been made between the parties, if either one discovered in the other a defect which at the time was not known, and which would blight the married state, it was due to their mutual happiness to separate immediately. In this connection he remarked that his advice to ladies would be, on no account to institute legal proceedings, for he who would treacherously violate so solemn a contract was unworthy of her love, and she should rejoice rather in her release. An engagement, then, was a mutual disclosure of affection and a promise to unite themselves to each other as partners for life. There should be no evasion, no hesitation; there should be a distinct understanding between them, and nothing but the discovery of a stain on the moral character, or something equally grave, which was concealed prior to the engagement, should interfere with its consummation. In such an instance, its violation was not only a privilege but a duty, but apart from such reasons, no misfortune which might have subsequently occurred should prevent its completion. He then referred to their relations in the interval between the engagement and the marriage, and said their deportment should be characterized by a modest reserve and an exhibition of tenderness and sympathy rather than a violent avowal of love. The reverend gentleman in conclusion said that a strict regard should be paid to the observance of Christian and religious duties, and a marriage celebrated under such circumstances would be productive of the happiest results.

A Positive View of the European Struggle.

The "American Positivists" held a meeting, yesterday afternoon, and passed resolutions to the effect—first, that the bombardment of Paris would be an indelible stain upon the Prussian arms; second, that the action of King WILLIAM in prosecuting the war after the event of Sedan, was an inexcusable assault upon an unoffending people, NAPOLEON and his minions being the guilty parties; third, that our Government should actively intervene in the struggle; fourth, sustaining the action of their English co-religionists, Dr. CONGREVE, Prof. BEESLEY, and their coadjutors, in their opposition to the continuance of the present disastrous war, and fifth, stigmatizing King WILLIAM as a modern Attila, should he proceed further in his designs, and asserting that Europe's only safeguard against military dominations rests in the formation of a great consolidated government for the whole Continent, as foreshadowed in the speeches of CASTELAR, VICTOR HUGO, and GARIBALDI. The resolutions were discussed by Messrs. DAVIDS, ELDER, SUMMER, WALKER, CROSBY, JUDGE MARCUS and others, and were unanimously adopted.

Interesting Anniversary Services.

Christ Church, (German Lutheran,) corner of Fifth-street and Avenue B—a flourishing outgrowth of the Fourteenth-street Mission Sunday-school, and organized one year ago with Rev. G. U. WENNER, the missionary of the Fourteenth-street Mission as pastor—celebrated its first anniversary last evening. After the usual introductory services, the pastor, a graduate of Union Theological Seminary, preached a very eloquent sermon in German from Isaiah viii., 65, and also presented his first annual report, stating the number of communicants to be 178, of whom 113 have been added during the year. Though the church is not self-supporting, the congregation, which is drawn chiefly from the poorer classes, has raised during the year $1,103 78. Rev. Dr. WEDEKIND, the liberal patron of this church, delivered a very impressive discourse from the text, "Ebenezer, thitherto hath the Lord helped us," showing the virtue of gratitude and necessity to ever watch and pray, as has been the case with their brethren of the Fatherland, now struggling against tyranny and oppression. This struggle would, by the blessing of heaven, end in the complete emancipation of the human mind from Popery. He concluded with an earnest appeal to the congregation to aid the church as they were able.

New-York City Mission and Tract Society—Interesting Services.

A meeting of the New-York City Mission and Tract Society was held in the Madison-square Presbyterian Church last evening, at which addresses were delivered by Rev. Mr. MINGINS, and Dr. DURYEA, of Brooklyn. Mr. MINGINS reviewed the work that had been done by the Mission, and said that it had much more to do, but was in want of funds. He said that those who have given liberally must not suppose that the money lavished was not bringing forth great returns. The Sunday attendance of one class of [illegible]. At the [illegible] carefully scrutinizing the room, he did not see one that had not been personally visited by missionaries. He spoke of the great good that women were doing in the cause of the Mission, and said that they were disproving the objections that had been urged against their taking a part in the work. He related, in illustration of the work that was being done among the fallen, an anecdote of a girl from Greene-street, who, after much trouble, was finally saved by the recollection of a text heard at the City Mission. Dr. DURYEA, in his address, dwelt upon the great power of personal influence, sympathy and example. Christ addressed himself to the incarnation of evil. He brought himself to bear upon the personal power of evil. The personal [illegible] be brought to bear upon the minds of men. He compared New-York to Paris, with its vices, follies, &c., and thought that we were rapidly approaching the same state of things that existed there. He said there is a strange similarity—to say the least, between the two cities. We may say that republican government fails in cities. Cities always will be ungovernable. Nothing will change them but the spread of Christianity. If you change our Government to a despotism, you will have Paris; and if you change it to a limited monarchy, you will have London. At the conclusion of his remarks, in speaking of the power of personal influence and sympathy, he said: I have gone out of the City and I find its corrupt influences at work in the Legislature, which is corrupted by the City members gaining the confidence and sympathy of the country members by influencing them to vote this way or that by the power of "jobs" in which value for value is exchanged. At the close of his remarks the meeting adjourned.

Dedication of the South Harlem Methodist Episcopal Chapel.

The South Harlem Methodist Episcopal Chapel was dedicated yesterday. The services were under the auspices of the New-York City Sunday-school and Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Mr. A. V. STOUT, President. There was preaching at 10½ A. M. by Rev. J. S. WILLIS. Addresses were delivered at 3½ P. M. by Rev. JOHN M. PARKER, Rev. WM. C. STEEL, JAS. WOOD, Esq., W. K. PEYTON, Esq., and C. H. APPLEGATE, Esq., and the dedicatory services were conducted by Bishop JANES.

Mr. STEEL, in his address, stated that the first services of the congregation were held in the open air in June, 1869, upon the site of the present chapel, and that he preached the sermon upon that occasion. The services were held under the auspices of the One Hundred and Nineteenth-street Methodist Episcopal Church, which had liberally assisted them in their efforts to establish a place of worship. The chapel was built in October, 1869, and was then dedicated by Rev. C. D. FOSS. Since that time the congregation had increased so rapidly that the building was found to be too small, and it was deemed advisable to increase its size and render it more comfortable. He said the Missionary Society was doing a great work, having already planted fourteen chapels and churches in different parts of the City.

Rev. Mr. PARKER, in his address, dwelt upon the antagonism to the spread of Christian truth. He spoke of the Unitarian Convention, and said that he had noticed much confusion in that body, that there were two wings in that church, and that he rejoiced in their division. Every word that Jesus uttered was a text, and every sermon since their utterance is an amplification of these texts. The question as to the ultimate triumph of Christianity could not admit of doubt, but it was to be hastened by the erection of places of worship and preaching. Money should be given liberally for these objects. He, after thirty years of prayer, had this profound conviction—that we and our money belong to God. He was followed by Mr. APPLEGATE, who related several anecdotes of the great work that was being done by missionary chapels. One was of a young man—sinful and thoughtless—who, passing one of these chapels, heard some voices singing God's praises. He became an attendant, was converted, and is now a minister of the gospel in a Western city. Another was related of a young woman—steeped in sin, who was reclaimed, through the instrumentality of one of these chapels. Every church and chapel in this City is a light-house to warn sinners from the breakers of sin.

Mr. PARKER at the conclusion of the address asked how much was wanted in order to hand the chapel over to the Bishop free of debt.

Mr. ROSS said that $648 would cover it.

Mr. PARKER proposed a collection, which was taken up, and $600 was raised in a very short time, the amount being divided into shares of from $1 to $20.

After singing by the Sunday-school it was announced that Rev. JOHN E. SEARLES would preach at 7½ P. M.

The Sunday-school was held at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M., and the exercises were opened by Mr. J. G. Wendell, Superintendent. The school commenced in a hired room, with twenty scholars, and now numbers 220.

TEMPERANCE.

Meeting at Cooper Institute—Addresses by Edward Carswell, Stephen Merritt, Jr., and Others.

The last of a series of Sunday evening temperance meetings was held in the large hall of the Cooper Institute, last evening, STEPHEN MERRITT, Jr., in the chair. The exercises were opened by prayer and an anthem by the Marion Glee Club. The first speaker of the evening was EDWARD CARSWELL, of Canada. He came, he said, to advocate the good old cause of temperance; to advocate the destruction of a tree which, like the deadly upas, had spread its poisonous influence all over this and other lands. Some may say that the growth of this tree should be regulated, but on the question of uprooting it they are in some doubt. Many there are, doubtless, who think such meetings on Sunday evening are wicked. Indeed, there are some professed Christians who entertain such opinions, and this night, before they go to sleep, will sip the wine which has destroyed thousands, and even find a text in the Bible to justify their act. He had visited prisons, and discovered that nine-tenths of the criminals there attributed their condition to drink. It was in the dram-shop where the assassin whets his knife; there the young man finds the sponge with which he wipes from memory's slate the prayer his mother taught him; there, too, BOOTH called for brandy, brandy, before he could nerve his arm to murder the President of the United States. Time was when the advocates of temperance were mobbed by the crowd, but now the temperance advocates are free, public opinion is with them, and that side on which public opinion is arrayed is destined to triumph. The brave Capt. McDERMOTT was honored all over the land a few years since, for responding to a flag of distress of a Canadian ship, and yet to-day the flags of distress are seen everywhere around us, and few respond. Shall we not, like the noble McDERMOTT, launch the temperance life-boat, and rescue those about to be swallowed up by the high rolling wave of intemperance? The careless world might call the temperance advocates men of one idea, but it was better to have one idea than to have none. Who are these men of one idea? GALILEO, and the whole race of public benefactors, have been men of one idea. President GRANT was a man of one idea, when, before Richmond, he declared he would fight it out on that line if it took all Summer. The temperance advocates are, it is true, men of one idea, but it is a good and noble idea. Week before last there were nearly 2,000 arrests in this City, and doubtless by far the larger proportion of these arrests was the result of intemperance. Thus the innocent were punished and the real culprits, the rum-sellers, went unpunished. All men are to a certain extent the centre of a circle, and none can indulge in strong drink, however moderately, without scattering an evil influence around him; and from a small circle, the evil spreads to the village, then to the country, and finally throughout the whole land. He concluded an eloquent and earnest appeal, by calling upon all, especially the moderate drinkers, to cast their influence on the side of temperance, morality, public prosperity and tranquillity, and against vice, violence, pauperism and crime.

The President gave several instances of the fearful results of intemperance, and introduced Prof. WALTER LYMAN, who depicted the horrors of the last stages of intemperance. Possessing an excellent voice and tragic talent of no common order, the professor gave a vivid and frightful picture of the last hours of the victim of *delirium tremens*.

Mrs. GRACE F. MILLS gave a recitation, and the exercises were closed by a few words from the Chairman, in which he commented favorably on the success which had attended the meetings, both as to the numbers in attendance and those taking the pledge.

The Theodore Thomas Concerts in Providence.

Miss MEHLIG's performances on the Steinway Grand Piano-forte used at the Thomas Orchestra Concerts, last week, afforded such a demonstration of the unrivaled tone qualities of that instrument as it was quite impossible for any intelligent person to gainsay or resist. The occasion was one, fortunately, upon which one of the finest piano-fortes in the world was displayed by one of the finest of living players before one of the finest of our Providence audiences; and the opportunity for obtaining a judgment was assuredly an excellent one. That the volume of tone, or power of the instrument, whether in the concertos or in the solos, was surprising, every one must admit; while its thoroughly pure and deliciously musical quality under every style of manipulation and every variety of shading was perfectly apparent and well calculated to charm every musical ear. Perhaps the many superb qualities of the instrument were as fully exhibited in the Beethoven concerto as in anything that Miss MEHLIG played. This concerto—in which the great master has shown, in a peculiar manner, his superior skill, judgment, and taste in combining the orchestra and the piano, as well as his genius in composition—is one of the very best we have ever heard, and one which is sure to thoroughly delight every intelligent lover of music when played as it was on the occasion of which we are speaking. The qualities of the Steinway instrument, as exhibited in this and other compositions performed by Miss MEHLIG, forcibly reminded us of some of the words of the International Jury of eminent musical men who examined and pronounced judgment on the American and European piano-fortes at the "Exposition Universelle," in Paris, in 1867, and these words are as follows:

"In regard to expression, delicate shading, and variety of accentuation, the instruments of Messrs. STEINWAY have an advantage which cannot be contested. These pianos are at the same time the instrument of the virtuoso who wishes to astonish by the éclat of his execution and of the artist who applies his talent to the music of thought and sentiment, bequeathed to us by the illustrious masters; in one word, they are at the same time the pianos for the concert-room and the parlor, possessing an unexceptionable sonority."—*Providence Journal*.

Tiffany & Co.,
NOS. 550 AND 552 BROADWAY,
FACTORY, NOS. 53 AND 55 PRINCE-ST.,
ARE DAILY RECEIVING FROM THEIR FACTORY FRESH STYLES OF STERLING SILVER WARE, SOME WITH THE NEW SATIN FINISH AND PARCEL GILDING, PARTICULARLY SUITED TO DESSERT SERVICES AND FANCY PIECES FOR PRESENTS.—*Advertisement.*

An Extraordinary Improvement in Artificial Teeth.—Dr. M. LEVETT has perfected his new Patent Atmospheric Pressure Plate, which comes nearer to perfection than any other method, being composed of Reticulated Gold Web, which is extremely light, strong and elastic. By a series of air-cells, held immovable in the mouth; is small and compact, and does not interfere with speech or taste. Dr. LEVETT, No. 42 East 20th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.—*Advertisement.*

Two or Three Colds in Succession, will, with many constitutions, securely establish the seeds of consumption in the system, thus converting what was originally a simple, curable affection, into one generally fatal. While ordinary prudence, therefore, calls it the business of every one to take care of a cold until it is got rid of, intelligent experience fortunately presents a remedy in DR. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, thoroughly adapted to remove speedily all coughs and colds, and one equally effective in the primary stages of consumption, asthma and bronchitis. Sold by all druggists.

Special Notice.
A MEETING OF MEMBERS OF
The Press, pecuniarily and otherwise interested creditors of the late ANDREW WILSON, Jr., [illegible] DESIRING TO PURCHASE
At the coming sale, OCT. 29, 1870, of the 150 ELEGANT VILLA PLOTS IN GRAND PARK AT PUBLIC AUCTION,
By order of THOMAS B. HAWLEY, without reserve,
IS CALLED AT THE HAWLEY MANSION, GRAND PARK,
On TUESDAY NEXT, 25th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., to examine the property, review the situation, and, if possible, devise some means satisfactory to the trustee which may best promote the interests of creditors. Special car on 11:45 A. M. train from 23d-st. and 4th-av., on Tuesday next. Carriages at Mamaroneck to convey parties over the grounds.
DINGEE, KETCHAM & CO., No. 8 Cedar-st.

New Prices.
A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF READY-MADE CLOTHING JUST OPENED AT THE LOWEST PRICES IN THE CITY.
COLFAX & OVERTON,
Successors to White, Whitman & Co.,
NOS. 254 AND 256 BROADWAY.

Billiards.
PHELAN & COLLENDER,
Manufacturers of the STANDARD AMERICAN BILLIARD TABLES.
Illustrated catalogues sent by mail.
Warerooms, No. 738 Broadway, New-York.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE is the best in the world; the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown, [illegible] properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., New-York.

Royal Havana Lottery of Cuba.—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver.
TAYLOR & CO., Bankers,
No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

Empire Mineral Water, Saratoga.—Superior to all others. For sale by druggists. E. J. LEVY, Agent, No. 7 Hudson River R. R. Depot, Varick-st.

A Fresh Supply of Congress [illegible] Spring Water just received by JOHN F. HENRY, No. 8 College-place.

Art Jewelry of New and Rich Designs. E. KYERS, Manager, No. 467 Broadway.

Eye-Glasses and Spectacles to Improve the sight. SEMMONS, Optician, No. 687 Broadway.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, (Established 30 years,) 2 Vesey-st., Astor House.

MARRIED.

BROWN—WHITESIDE.—On Thursday, Oct. 20, by Rev. William Whitaker, FRANK C. BROWN, of Chicago, to SARAH W., daughter of John H. Whiteside, of Champlain, N. Y.

OWENS—KINGMAN.—Oct. 18, 1870, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. George H. Hammer, JOHN C. OWENS, of Trenton, N. J., to MARIA, daughter of Mr. Ezra Kingman, of Bridgewater, Mass.

TOBEY—HAYWARD.—At Sandwich, Mass., on the 19th inst., at the residence of the bride's uncle, Henry V. Spurr, Esq., by Rev. Wilber Johnson, WILLIAM R. TOBEY, of Westfield, Mass., to LUCY EMMA, eldest daughter of the late Mather Hayward, of Cambridge, Mass.

WESTERVELT—DOTY.—On Thursday evening, Oct. 20, at the residence of the bride's father, Chestnut Hill, Batavia, N. Y., by Rev. Geo. F. Plummer, J. C. WESTERVELT, of New-York City, to ALICE H., eldest daughter of Leonidas Doty, Esq.

DIED.

ARBUCKLE.—MARY CUSHING, daughter of the late Rev. James Arbuckle.
Notice of funeral in to-morrow's paper.

BEYER.—On Saturday, Oct. 22, Andrew Beyer, in the 85th year of his age.
Funeral services at the residence of his son, George H. Beyer, No. 237 [illegible]-st., on Tuesday, Oct. 25, at 1 o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends of the families of his sons, John and George H., are respectfully invited to attend.

COOPER.—At Augusta, Me., on the 21st inst., WILLIAM A. COOPER, formerly of Bangor, Me., and late of Brooklyn, aged 43 years.

CHIPCHASE.—At Hoboken, on Saturday evening, Oct. 22, ALUNE LOUISA, eldest daughter of Mary L. and the late John F. Chipchase, aged 13 years and 3 months.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at the residence of her mother, No. 13 Hudson-street, on Tuesday, at 2 o'clock P. M.

GASSNER.—At Jersey City, on Saturday, Oct. 22, SARAH FRANCIS GASSNER, daughter of the late Peter Gassner.
The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral from the residence of her brother-in-law, Charles A. Coe, No. 136 East 16th-st., on Tuesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

HICKOK.—On Sunday morning, Oct. 23, GRACE, youngest daughter of George S. and Angeline Hickok, aged 2 years.
Funeral on Tuesday, 25th inst., at 2½ o'clock P. M., from the residence of her parents, No. 240 East 119th-st., New-York. Friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend.

HOGUET.—At Havre, France, on Sept. 23, in the 68th year of his age, JOSEPH HOGUET, of this City.
His friends and those of his brothers, Anthony and Henry L. Hoguet, and of his brother-in-law, T. J. Walsh, are requested to attend his funeral from St. Stephen's Catholic Church, East 28th-st., near Lexington-av., on Monday morning, 24th inst., at 10½ o'clock, when a solemn mass of requiem will be offered up for the repose of his soul.

LEE.—On Thursday, Oct. 20, at his residence, No. 3 Gramercy Park, this City, BENJAMIN F. LEE.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from Calvary Church, corner of 4th-av. and 21st-st., on Monday, 24th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M. without further notice.

LOGAN.—On Friday, Oct. 21, after a short illness, SARAH, widow of the late James M. Logan, in the 84th year of her age.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her brother, Alexander Bowden, No. 150 Charles-st., on this (Monday,) afternoon at 1 o'clock.

MOZIER.—At Faido, Switzerland, on Oct. 2, 1870, JOSEPH MOZIER, of Rome, Italy, in the 58th year of his age.

MOTT.—On Friday, 21st inst., MARY E. L., wife of CHARLES D. MOTT.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend funeral services at her late residence new No. 115 East 126th-st., on Monday, at 2 o'clock.

McLERREN.—On Friday, 21st inst., MARGARET, widow of Robert McLerren, aged 56 years.
The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence No. 21 8th-av., on Monday, the 24th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., without further invitation.

POWERS.—On Saturday, Oct. 22, SARAH POWERS, in her 73d year.
The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her son, S. H. Powers, No. 10 Merton-st., Williamsburg, on Monday, 24th, at 2 o'clock.

RICHARDS.—At Bridgeport, Conn., on Thursday, the 20th inst., Rev. GEORGE RICHARDS.
The funeral services will be held at the First Congregational Church, in that city, on Monday, the 24th inst., at 2 P. M. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

SPARKS.—In this City, Oct. 21, of inflammation of the brain, ROBERT CLEVELAND, youngest child of Alfred M. and Eliza J. Sparks, aged 2 years and 5 days.
Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, without further invitation, from the residence of his parents, No. 430 East 58th-st., on Monday, Oct. 24, at 2 o'clock P. M.

As the sweet flower that scents the morn,
But withers in the rising day,
Thus lovely was this infant's dawn—
Thus swiftly fled his life away.

It died ere its expanding soul
Had ever burnt with wrong desires—
Had ever spurned at Heaven's control,
Or ever quenched its sacred fires.

It died to sin; it died to cares,
But for a moment felt the rod.
Oh, mourner, such the Lord declared,
Such are the children of our God.

WEBB.—On Friday morning, Oct. 21, 1870, Miss ELIZA MARIA WEBB, aged 72 years 3 months and 22 days.
The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, in St. Luke's Church, in Hudson-st., on Monday afternoon, Oct. 24, at 1 o'clock.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BOARD OF MISSIONS, PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

On MONDAY, Oct. 24, (this morning,) at 11 o'clock, the Board will meet at the Church of the Holy Savior, 25th-st., near Madison-av., for Divine service, with the administration of the Holy Communion, to be followed by a business meeting. At 7½ o'clock, (this evening,) at St. Thomas' Church, corner 5th-av. and 53d-st., a GENERAL MISSIONARY MEETING, with addresses, will be held. [illegible] TO-MORROW, (Tuesday,) Oct. 25, at [illegible] o'clock A. M., at the Church of the Holy Savior, [illegible] Madison-av. The public are cordially invited to attend.

COMMISSIONER FOR ILLINOIS and other States and Notary Public. No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LEE MEMORIAL.

Services in commemoration of the life and character of Gen. ROBERT E. LEE, with especial reference to his civic and Christian virtues, will be held at the COOPER INSTITUTE, on MONDAY EVENING [illegible], at 8 o'clock.

The proposed meeting, although inaugurated by the Southern residents in the City of New-York, is yet to be regarded as in no sense born of partisan feeling, but solely from the desire to do honor to the memory of a great and good man—an illustrious American.

The attendance, therefore, of all, without reference to section or nationality, who may be disposed to unite with us on the occasion is cordially invited. Seats will be specially reserved for ladies and their escorts, and will be designated by ushers who will be in attendance.

By arrangement of the following Committee:

M. B. FIELDING, Chairman.

J. D. Imboden,	T. J. Slaughter,
E. C. Norton,	W. H. Appleton,
E. C. Cabell,	H. H. Walker,
J. H. Hunt,	W. B. Richards,
Robert Tannahill,	J. F. Tanner,
James Gardner,	John Mitchell,
W. B. Milton,	Samuel Anderson,
J. F. Cummings,	Edwin De Leon,
John McArnold,	C. K. Marshall,
Thos. L. Sneed,	D. H. Baldwin,
J. D. Keley, Jr.,	Thos. Steele,
J. T. Green,	John Kerr,
Daniel W. Adams,	J. M. Johnson,
J. [illegible] Beall,	Mayor Lehman,
R. D. Tucker,	D. M. Hildreth.

The meeting will be called to order and organized with Hon. JNO. E. WARD as President, and the following gentlemen as Vice-Presidents:

PETER COOPER, Esq.,
EX-Gov. H. LEWIS LOWE,
W. H. APPLETON, Esq.,
HENRY GRINNELL, Esq.,
CYRUS H. McCORMICK, Esq.,
NORMAN D. SAMPSON, Esq.,
T. A. HOYT, Esq.,
JAMES T. SOUTTER, Esq.,
W. T. COLEMAN, Esq.,
Gen. J. D. IMBODEN,
Gen. DANIEL W. ADAMS,
Col. E. C. CABELL,
JOHN MITCHELL, Esq.,
WILLIAM PATRICK, Esq.,
M. B. FIELDING, Esq.,
Rev. A. D. CARTER,
FRANCIS HOPKINS, Esq.,
J. F. TANNER, Esq.,
Col. THOS. L. SNEED, Esq.,
Rev. C. K. MARSHALL,
Dr. R. C. GARDNER,
and

Col. BURTON N. HARRISON,
Major ROBERT TANNAHILL,
Major J. HAMILTON HUNT,
Major J. F. CUMMINGS,
Major J. D. KELEY, Jr.,
Col. GEORGE LEMMON,
} Secretaries.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.—WILBOR'S COD LIVER OIL AND LIME has now been before the public for ten years, and has steadily grown in favor and appreciation. This could not be the case unless the preparation was of undoubted and high intrinsic value. The combination of the Phosphate of Lime with pure Cod Liver Oil, as prepared by Dr. Wilbor, has produced a new phase in the treatment of Consumption and all diseases of the Lungs. This article can be taken by the most delicate invalid without creating the disgusting nausea which is such a prominent objection to the Cod Liver Oil when taken without lime. This preparation is prescribed by the regular faculty, and sold by the proprietor, wholesale and retail, A. B. WILBOR, Chemist, No. 166 Court-st., Boston, and by druggists generally.

FRENCH CLASSES.—MR. E. DE CRAUZAT will open a Course of Practical French Lessons for ladies on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, from 3 to 4½ o'clock. The pupils will have every facility for acquiring a practical and theoretical knowledge of the French language. Terms exceedingly moderate. Apply at No. 202 West 24th-st. The Course will commence on the 1st of November.

A SPLENDID TRACT OF 40 ACRES IN one plot, adjoining the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad depot at Rutherford Park, at auction, Oct. 25. See advertisement.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

"THE CATHOLIC ANNUAL" FOR 1871.
Over Thirty Splendid Illustrations.
NOW READY:
THE ILLUSTRATED CATHOLIC FAMILY ALMANAC
For the United States,
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TABLE OF CONTENTS.

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The Four Seasons.
Morning and Evening Stars.
Eclipses, Astronomical and Chronological Notes.
List of Presidents and Vice-Presidents.
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Ember Days.
Days of Obligation.
Fast Days and Abstinence Days.
Difference of Time between Cities.
The Value of Foreign Money in United States Gold.
Distances to Important Cities in United States.
Statistics.
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The Word of God. Illustrated.
Bishop Challoner. With Portrait.
[illegible] and Marie Antoinette. Illustrated.
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The Catholic Church Throughout the World.
St. Patrick's Synod of Clerics. Illustrated.
[illegible] on the Individual and Family.
Father [illegible] Segneri, S. J. With Portrait.
St. Martin and the Beggar. (Poetry.)
Catholic Tracts.
[illegible]. With Portrait.
The Bible in Old Times.
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The Archbishops and Bishops of the United States.
Madame de Champlaine. Illustrated.
[illegible] from Shakespeare.
[illegible] of the Council of the Vatican.
Chapel of Lady of Peace, Normandy. Illustrated.
The Three Oldest Fables in the World.
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Catholic Newspapers.
Catholic Chronology for the United States.

From the above table of Contents it will be seen that this is a most valuable and useful publication, and should be in every Catholic household. It is admirable in arrangement, unequaled as to the number and excellence of its illustrations, edifying and instructive in its contents, and beautifully printed, on the very best paper, with an illuminated cover, and ONLY 25 CENTS.

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Original Dramas, Comedies, Burlesque and Entertainments for Home Recreation, School and Public Exhibitions. By GEORGE M. BAKER, author of "Amateur Dramas," "The Mimic Stage," &c. 16mo. Illustrated. $1 50.

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THE HOUSE ON WHEELS;
OR, THE STOLEN CHILD.
Translated from the French of Mme. de Stolz. By Miss E. F. ADAMS. With 20 illustrations from designs by Emile Bayard. 16mo. Tinted paper. Uniform with "Alice's Adventures." Cloth, $1 25. Gilt edges, $1 50; full gilt sides and edges, $2.
The "House on Wheels" has had a large sale in France. In presenting the translation, embellished with the remarkably fine illustrations of EMILE BAYARD, great care has been taken to present the quaint humor and attractive style of the original.

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Twenty-eight full-page illustrations by SCHULER. 16mo. Tinted paper. Cloth, $1 25; gilt edges, $1 50; full gilt sides and edges, $2. Reprinted from the English edition.
The size and style of the beautiful illustrations have been preserved, and the letter-press has been made to conform in size to "Alice's Adventures in Wonderland."

5.
OLIVER OPTIC'S MAGAZINE,
Monthly part, October, 25 cents.

Sold by all Book-sellers and News-dealers.
LEE & SHEPARD, Publishers, Boston.
LEE, SHEPARD & DILLINGHAM, New-York.

POLITICAL.

THE PEOPLE VS. THE RING.

A grand mass-meeting of the Regular Democracy, and all those in favor of an honest City Government, will be held at Apollo Hall, (Corner 28th-st. and Broadway,) on TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 25, 1870, at 8 o'clock, to ratify the nomination of THOS. A. LEDWITH and the Reform ticket. The following speakers will address the meeting: Hon. THOMAS A. LEDWITH, Judge GEORGE C. BARRETT, Hon. HENRY L. CLINTON, Gen. WM. S. HILLYER and others.

JOSEPH BLUMENTHAL,
Chairman General Committee.
ROSWELL D. HATCH, WM. H. ROONEY, } Secretaries.

HORACE GREELEY WILL POSITIVELY be present and speak at the Seventeenth District Republican Wigwam, 4th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 24, at 7½ o'clock. ETHAN ALLEN and MORITZ ELLINGER are also expected. The Union Glee Club, composed of the Anderson Brothers, and Messrs. Daye and Mitchell, will sing. Seats reserved for ladies.
GEO. P. BRADFORD, President.
DAVID B. MELLISH, Secretary.

EIGHTEENTH WARD.—SIXTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT WOODFORD AND KAUFMAN CAMPAIGN ASSOCIATION.—The regular weekly meeting will be held THIS (Monday) EVENING at head-quarters, Demilt Hall, 23d-st. and 2d-av., at 8 o'clock. JOHN D. OTTIWELL, Pres't. G. J. BUCK, J. M. THOMPSON, Jr., Secretaries.

HON. E. DELAFIELD SMITH, WM. M. Peebles, Gen. Burke and Robert Crowe will address a mass-meeting at No. 469 6th-av., THIS EVENING. Singing by Henry T. [illegible]. HUGH COLEMAN, Pres. T. [illegible], W. H. HUGHES, Sec.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

On Saturday, Oct. 22, MALLORY & BLACKWELL sold at the Exchange a farm containing 180 acres of land, situated at Philipstown, in Putnam County. The sale was made by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of RUFUS F. ANDREWS, Esq., receiver and referee. The premises were purchased by F. ARTHUR, for $10,000.

On Friday, Oct. 21, Messrs. JOHNSON & MILLER held an extensive sale of lots at Paterson, N. J. The auction was advertised to take place the day before, but the inclemency of the weather on that day necessitated an adjournment. The transaction on Friday was a successful one, over one hundred lots being disposed of at good prices. A detailed report will be found below, it having been received too late for insertion in this column on Saturday. This sale, with the exception of that at Fordham, in Westchester County, effected by A. J. BLEECKER, SON & Co., on Thursday, for the purpose of closing up the Lorillard estate, and at which property to the amount of about $20,000 was sold, is the only suburban sale worthy of note which occurred last week.

The market during the past week has not been remarkably active, although the value of City property sold at the Exchange is considerably larger than that of the week previous. Friday was the best day of the week, when important sales to the amount of [illegible] were effected by ROBERTS & MCGUIRE and MULLER, WILKINS & Co. Wednesday was also a busy day, Messrs. A. J. BLEECKER, SON & Co. at that time selling New-York property, belonging to the Valentine estate, to the amount of $82,425. Full reports of all these transactions have been published from day to day. The total sales of the week at the Exchange amount to $305,575, as against $136,055 for the week before. The Transfer record for the corresponding period of time is also a better one. For the week ending Friday, Oct. 14, the figures were as follows: Total number of transfers, New-York, 102, value of property, $1,520,040; Total number transfers, Brooklyn, 110, value of property, $644,854. The following is the table for the week ending February, Oct. 21.

	No. transfers New-York.	Value.	No. transfers Brooklyn.	Value.
Saturday, Oct. 15	12	$165,150	14	$112,105
Monday, Oct. 17	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	118,000
Tuesday, Oct. 18	[illegible]	368,500	[illegible]	125,700
Wednesday, Oct. 19	16	382,800	21	121,882
Thursday, Oct. 20	19	218,677	20	109,000
Friday, Oct. 21	17	221,870	30	139,728
Total	113	$1,590,847	148	[illegible]

The weekly list of new buildings proposed for erection in the City is only an average one. One fact, however, in connection with building in New-York, is noticeable, and that is the number of first-class buildings in process of erection. Both owners of real estate and contractors have discovered that it is no longer profitable to put up "shells" for sale, and as a natural consequence the class of structures now going up is of a superior kind. Since the 1st of January about 1,900 buildings have been commenced, and over 1,400 completed. There are now 1,100 buildings in progress in various sections of the City. These figures may be taken as reliable, having been obtained at the Department of Buildings, where accurate records of all improvements are on file, and in this connection the new survey of New-York, now being made by Superintendent MACGREGOR, full details of which were published exclusively in the TIMES of Friday, will, when finished, prove of great value to real estate owners, as it will show at a glance, the nature and value of all improvements in the immediate vicinity of their property.

For the present week business bids fair to be brisk—sales of either City or suburban property being already advertised for each day. The programme is an extensive one, and, should that interest be shown in the transactions which their importance entitles them to, an impetus will be given to trade which cannot fail to be a healthy one. To-day, at the Exchange, some leasehold property will be sold, and, for the other days of the week, sales are noticed to take place, as follows:

To-morrow (Tuesday) MULLER, WILKINS & Co. will offer at the Exchange seventeen villa plots located on Washington Heights, and fifty-four City lots on Broadway, they being a part of the estate of LUCIUS CHITTENDEN, deceased, and sold by order of the executrix. The land consists of a little over twenty-one acres, laid out as above specified, and bounded by Broadway on the east side and the Hudson River Railway on the west. Each plot commands a view of the river. Six of the westernmost plots front on the River Boulevard, now nearly finished to One Hundred and Fifty-fifth street, and in process of being worked through the property to be sold. Twenty-one of the city lots front on Broadway, and the remainder on a new street about to be laid out by the City. The whole property is surrounded by the villa grounds belonging to many of our best-known citizens. The transaction is the most important proposed at the Exchange since the Dyckman sale in June last. The sale begins at 12 M., and the attendance will without doubt be very large. The title to the property is said to be perfect, and the terms upon which it is offered are liberal.

To-morrow, also, E. H. LUDLOW & Co. will sell, at the Exchange, some valuable City property located in Forty-fourth-street, east of Broadway.

In Brooklyn, to-morrow, at 12 M., at the Exchange, No. 389 Fulton-street, J. COLE will sell, by order of the Supreme Court, 126 Prospect Park lots, situated on Plaza, Fifth, Sixth and Eighth avenues, and Degraw and Sackett streets, respectively. The location of the property makes the sale one of decided interest.

At Rutherford Park, also to-morrow, on the ground, at 12 M., A. J. BLEECKER, SON & Co. will dispose of 500 city lots in plots, and 60 acres of land in one parcel. The sale is made to close up the affairs of the Association, and is peremptory. Special trains for the convenience of buyers and others will be run to-morrow, for which tickets can be procured of the auctioneers, No. 77 Cedar-street. Should the day prove stormy, the auction will take place Thursday, the 27th inst. The property offered is as fine as any in the vicinity of New-York.

In addition to the above proposed transactions, LAWRENCE, OAKLEY & FLEURY will hold a "continuation sale" of 3,000 desirable lots at Scranton, Penn. The first sale of property by this firm, in this City, held some three months since, met with marked success, about 900 lots being sold, although outside the limits of the New-York market. Attention is called to the auction from the fact that it is conducted by New-York auctioneers.

On Wednesday, at the Exchange, JOHNSON & MILLER will offer a large lot of Brooklyn property, advantageously located, consisting of a first-class house and lot in Brooklyn Heights and valuable lots on St. Mark's-place and Warren-street in that city. On the same day, also at the Exchange, ROBERTS & MCGUIRE will sell some desirable property on Seventy-sixth street, in this City.

For Thursday, at the Exchange, a large number of sales are noticed. On that day MULLER, WILKINS & Co. will sell at an executor's sale valuable property on Grand-street; E. H. LUDLOW & Co. will sell improved property on Franklin, near Hudson-street; and A. J. BLEECKER, SON & Co. will dispose of property in Fifteenth-street, near Irving-place. The latter firm will also sell at the same time and place a large number of lots in Brooklyn, Bay Ridge, L. I., and at Tremont, in Westchester County. Sales of City property in various localities are also bulletined for the same day by other auctioneers.

In suburban sales on Thursday, A. D. MELLICK, JR. & BRO., O. H. PIERSON, auctioneer, will sell at Newark, N. J., on the premises, at 2 P. M., 120 choice building lots. The lots are all well located within the city limits, fronting on Elizabeth and Frelinghuysen avenues and the cross streets, and as an investment are worthy of attention. Maps, passes, and other particulars in reference to the sale can be obtained of the auctioneers, No. 6 Pine-street.

On Thursday, also, on the ground, at 12 M., at Mamaroneck, in Westchester County, DINGEE, KETCHAM & Co. will sell 157 village lots, comprising the unsold portion of the first subdivision of the Grand Park property. These lots lie directly on each side of the New-Haven Railway, and for business purposes are considered among the most desirable of any belonging to the property. The sale is a peremptory one, by order of a trustee, for the benefit of creditors. Trains for the sale will leave the New-Haven Railway Depot, Fourth-avenue and Twenty-seventh-street, at 11½ A. M.

On Friday, at the Exchange, A. J. BLEECKER, SON & Co. will offer a residence, together with a lot of ground, located at Bergen, N. J., situated near the depot, and within a half hour's distance of this City.

On Saturday the business of the week will close with the great Grand Park sale at Mamaroneck, under the direction of THOMAS R. HAWLEY, trustee of the enterprise. DINGEE, KETCHAM & Co. will conduct the auction. The property to be disposed of comprises 150 villa plots, also a large modern mansion, a villa and two handsome cottages. The sale is an important one, for in addition to intrinsic value of the lots offered, the improvements already effected in this neighborhood, its prospect of future development, and the tragic end of Mr. WILSON, the original projector of the scheme, will all serve to call out a large attendance of interested parties, and thus contribute to a successful result in the day's operation.

Large sales of Linden Park lots continue to be made, and the enterprise still commands popular approval. Free excursions to the property will be made each day of the present week, under the auspices of the Association, for which tickets can be procured by all who desire, at No. 37 Park-row, room No. 4.

From the above summary of sales it will be seen that the present week promises to be an eventful one in the real estate history of the year. For a later period in the season other important schemes are in progress, some of which are already announced. Next week HAZARD, APTHORP & Co. will hold two large sales of valuable lots at and near Montrose Station, N. J. The sales will take place on Tuesday and Wednesday, Nov. 1 and 2.

A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO. also advertise for Tuesday, Nov. 1, a second sale of lots at Scotch Plains, N. J. At the Exchange, Nov. 16, another tract of the Dyckman estate, comprising 40 acres, is to be sold. The property is adjacent to the tract sold last Summer, and all lies below [illegible]

Two Hundred and Sixth-street; the sale will be conducted by V. K. STEVENSON, SON & Co., B. F. FAIRCHILD, auctioneer.

In addition to the public transactions noticed, attention is called to the large list of property offered at private sale, particularly to that at Tenafly, N. J., by W. H. HAYNES, No. 52 Pine-street. Attractive property is also offered by HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-street; GEO. MILLAR, No. 22 Broad-street; HATCH & BIRKS, No. 1,292 Broadway; J. M. FULLER, No. 244 Fulton-street; A. COGGSWELL, No. 245 Broadway; BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 245 Broadway; E. W. LEAVITT, No. 113 Wall-street; VAN RENSSELAER & CRUGER, No. 162 Grand-street, and others.

WATERLOW & Co., No. 385 Sixth-avenue, corner of Fiftieth-street, report having recently disposed of the following property at private sale, at the prices annexed: No. 216 West Forty-eighth-street, between Broadway and Eighth-avenue, four-story high-stoop brown-stone front house, 12.4x60x100, $12,000; also, two lots south side Fifty-first-street, 105 feet west of Lexington-avenue, 50x100, for $19,000.

Exchange Sales, Saturday, Oct. 22, 1870.

PHILIPSTOWN, PUTNAM COUNTY, N. Y.

By Mallory & Blackwell.

Farm of about 180 acres on old West Point road ... $10,000

Suburban Sales, Friday, Oct. 21, 1870.

PATERSON, N. J.

By Johnson & Miller.

[illegible]

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK.

[illegible]

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

D. DUNCAN, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE, BY ORDER OF THOS. R. HAWLEY, TRUSTEE, OF

GREAT CENTRAL SUBDIVISION OF

GRAND PARK.

SATURDAY, OCT. 29, AT 1 O'CLOCK P. M., ON THE GROUNDS. Absolutely without reserve, to the highest bidder,

150 FIRST-CLASS VILLA PLOTS,

From one to five acres each—the very choice of the beautiful lands of the Park—sold by the acre. Also, the ELEGANT MODERN MANSION formerly owned by THOS. R. HAWLEY, Esq., and recently occupied by the late ANDREW WILSON, Jr., spacious, tasteful, and abounding with every modern requirement of wealth and refinement; together with extensive out-buildings and 10 ACRES OF COSTLY ORNATE GROUNDS. Also, THE PICTURESQUE VILLA formerly owned by H. B. CLAFF, Esq., a modern rural residence, with every convenience, commodious out-buildings, and 11 ACRES OF BEAUTIFUL LAWN, adorned with fruit and shade trees. THE HANDSOME COTTAGE of Mrs. MCINTYRE and 4 75-100 acres of land. Also, a NEAT COTTAGE with one acre. All to be sold without reserve. SPECIAL TRAINS leave depot, 4th-av. and 27th-st., 12¼ and 1¼ P. M.

For descriptive pamphlets and further information apply to

DINGEE, KETCHAM & CO., No. 82 Cedar-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE, BY ORDER of Executrix, of VALUABLE VILLA SITES on WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, and FIFTY-FOUR LOTS on BROADWAY.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, F. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Oct. 25, 1870, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, (by order of the executrix of Lucius Chittenden, deceased,)

SEVENTEEN VILLA SITES, containing an area of from fifteen to twenty-two lots each, situate on WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, adjoining the elegant villas of Hon. William M. Tweed, James Gordon Bennett, Joseph Potter and James Fisher, Esqs.

This property is part of a large tract on the Heights purchased by the late Mr. Chittenden in his life-time, and was reserved as being the CHOICEST AND MOST DESIRABLE property on the Heights. It commands an extensive VIEW OF THE HUDSON AND HARLEM RIVERS, and of the beautiful valley lying between the Heights and Harlem River, and for HEALTHFULNESS OF LOCATION, BEAUTY, GRANDEUR AND VARIETY OF SCENERY is not surpassed by any property on NEW-YORK ISLAND OR ITS VICINITY.

THE NEW RIVER BOULEVARD, now being laid out under the direction of the CENTRAL PARK COMMISSIONERS, and which runs through the westerly portion of this property, will, when completed, add greatly to its accessibility; and its course being along the high land on the BANK OF THE HUDSON RIVER and the RIVER SIDE PARK, will afford the most BEAUTIFUL AND PICTURESQUE DRIVE on the island.

The new road on the westerly side of the property is now open to carriages, and will eventually connect the plots on the hill by a beautifully shaded drive with the Boulevard.

The property is also but a short drive from CENTRAL PARK, by way of Harlem-lane, now St. Nicholas-av., and Broadway, turning off Broadway to the left at 165th-st., where a prominent sign-board is placed.

Also, fifty-four lots adjoining the above-described property, and fronting on BROADWAY, which is to be widened, making it one of the best roads on the island. THE NEW TOWER AT HIGH BRIDGE RESERVOIR, now nearly finished, will, when completed, distribute the Croton water through houses that may be erected on the highest point.

The property will be sold under RESTRICTIONS AGAINST NUISANCES.

Seventy per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage of the premises.

Maps at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st., or at the office of Messrs. STALLKNECHT & HALL, Attorneys, No. 30 Nassau-st.

An omnibus will run from Fort Washington Station to the land on the arrival of the 10 A. M. and 1:30 P. M. trains from 30th-st. depot, and will convey visitors to and from the property free of charge.

J. JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer.

BY JOHNSON & MILLER, Auctioneers and Real Estate Brokers, No. 25 Nassau-st., corner Cedar-st., New-York.

City residences, stores, lots, country-seats and farms bought, sold, rented, exchanged. Loans negotiated. Auction sales of furniture, &c.

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 26, At 12 o'clock, at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, N. Y., FIRST-CLASS HOUSE AND LOT, BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, OPPOSITE MANSION HOUSE.

Positive sale, by order of Messrs. Edmund Unkart, Frederick Munner, and G. F. Bechtel, Jr., executors of the estate of Annie M. Unkart, deceased.

No. 115 HICKS-STREET (old number)—Large lot, [illegible] [illegible] story attic and basement brick front house, [illegible] all modern improvements. Also on the lot, two-story stable, with extension. The sale will be positive, and affords an excellent opportunity for improvement or investment. Terms easy.

Maps at auctioneers' office, No. 25 Nassau-st.

ALSO, AT SAME TIME AND PLACE, [illegible] OF THE FINEST LOTS IN BROOKLYN, ON ST. MARK'S-PLACE AND WARREN-ST. ST. MARK'S-PLACE—South side, 100 feet west of Brooklyn-av., 4 lots. WARREN-STREET—North side, 150 feet west of Brooklyn-av., 3 lots.

The locality of this property can scarcely be excelled. The surroundings are the best in the City, and the plot admirably adapted for a first-class gentleman's residence.

For maps, terms and particulars, apply to JOHNSON & MILLER, No. 25 Nassau-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY ON GRAND-ST.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, F. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Oct. 27, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the executors of Stephen Allen, deceased,

GRAND-STREET.—The three three-story and attic brick houses (with stores) and lots, situate on the northerly side of Grand-st., 50 feet and 1 inch west of Pitt-st., and known as Nos. [illegible] Grand-st. Lots each about 25 feet 5 inches by 100 feet.

For maps and further particulars apply to the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st., or at the office of A. V. W. VAN VECHTEN, Esq., attorney of estate, No. 44 Pine-st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

NO. 145 FRANKLIN-ST., AT AUCTION.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Oct. 27, 1870, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York,

FRANKLIN-STREET.—The valuable lot, with the two-story and basement brick front house, No. 145 Franklin-st., south side, between West Broadway and Hudson-st. Lot is 22 feet front, 90 feet deep on east side and 31 feet deep on west side. Fifty per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage.

Maps, &c., at No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

Closing-out Sale OF LOTS AND PLOTS

AT RUTHERFURD PARK.

On TUESDAY, Oct. 25, 1870,

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers,

Will sell on the premises of the RUTHERFURD PARK ASSOCIATION, ABOUT 500 CITY LOTS, IN PLOTS, and 60 acres of land, in one parcel, between two railroads, to close out the property. Sale peremptory. Terms very easy. Title perfect. Sale to begin at 12 M. A SPECIAL TRAIN ON THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD, Boonton Branch, will leave New-York, by Barclay and Christopher-street Ferries, at 11 o'clock, and the train will leave Hoboken at 11¼ A. M.; also from ferries foot of Chambers and 23d-st., by Erie Railway. For circulars and free passes apply to the auctioneers, No. 77 Cedar-st., and in the office of the Company, No. 122 Hudson-st., Jersey City.

Should the day prove stormy the sale will take place on THURSDAY, Oct. 27.

O. H. PIERSON, Auctioneer.

BY A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., Auctioneers and dealers in New-Jersey Real Estate, No. 6 Pine-st., New-York.

SECOND GRAND SALE AT SCOTCH PLAINS, NEW-JERSEY, FANWOOD STATION, One hour from the New-York side of the river by the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, ON TUESDAY, NOV. 1, 1870.

A great opportunity for men of moderate means. 400 CHOICE LOTS, IMMEDIATELY AT THE VILLAGE, ADJOINING CHURCHES, SCHOOLS AND STORES. PLANK-WALK TO STATION. STREETS ALL HANDSOMELY GRADED. PLANK-WALK IN FRONT OF EVERY LOT. LOVELY MOUNTAIN SCENERY.

Only $10 payment, and the auctioneer's fee, on each lot, required on day of sale. Free train and luncheon. Splendid music by Grafulla's Seventh Regiment Band.

Maps and passes for special train leaving the foot of Liberty-st., at 10½ A. M., on the day of sale, can be had upon application to

COUDERT BROS., Attorneys, No. 68 Wall-st.

R. O. GLOVER, No. 1 Dey-st.

And to A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., Auctioneers, No. 6 Pine-st.

O. H. PIERSON, Auctioneer.

BY A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., AUCTIONEERS AND DEALERS IN NEW-JERSEY REAL ESTATE, NO. 6 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

CHOICE BUILDING LOTS IN THE CITY OF NEWARK, N. J., AT AUCTION, ON THURSDAY, OCT. 27, 1870, AT 2 P. M., ON THE PREMISES. By order of Messrs. SMITH & KNAUSS.

120 LOTS

In the best portion of the city, and a neighborhood that is rapidly improving, having a front on Elizabeth and Frelinghuysen avs., and the cross streets. This is a rare opportunity to buy the most valuable and desirable lots ever offered at auction in the City of Newark. They are on the route of horse cars, but ten minutes' walk from the station, and a new one is to be established within a few blocks. Special train will leave the foot of Liberty-st., by the Newark and New-York Railroad, at 1 P. M., on the day of sale. For maps, passes, and full particulars apply to SMITH & KNAUSS, No. 781 Broad-st., Newark, N. J., and to A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BRO., No. 6 Pine-st.

HAZARD, APTHORP & Co., Auctioneers.

BY HAZARD, APTHORP & CO., NO. 110 BROADWAY, CORNER PINE-ST., GREAT AUCTION SALE OF NINETY COTTAGE PLOTS IN ORANGE VALLEY, N. J., AT MONTROSE STATION, TUESDAY NOV. 1, AND FIFTY VILLA SITES ON ORANGE MOUNTAIN, N. J., NEAR MONTROSE STATION, 45 MINUTES FROM FOOT OF BARCLAY-ST., WEDNESDAY, NOV. 2.

Special trains each day at 11 A. M. Maps, terms and particulars at auctioneers' office.

JUSTUS M. PHELPS, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF CHOICE BUILDING LOTS IN TWENTY-SECOND WARD, BROOKLYN.

PHELPS, FALLON & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Nov. 3, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, ten choice lots on 5th-av., south-easterly side, between 15th and 16th sts., with six lots in the rear on 15th and 16th sts., Brooklyn.

These lots are eligibly located, in the midst of improvements, and are rapidly increasing in value. Reached by horse-cars on 5d or 5th avs. in fifteen minutes from either ferry.

Sale absolute, and on easy terms. Further particulars of Robert Francis, Esq., No. 47 Broad-st., or at office of PHELPS, FALLON & CO., auctioneers, No. 125 Broadway, corner Cedar-st.

J. COLE, Auctioneer.

GREAT AND ABSOLUTE SALE OF Prospect Park Lots, Brooklyn, by order of the Supreme Court, on TUESDAY, Oct. 25, 12 o'clock, at the Commercial Exchange, No. 389 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, 126 splendid lots on Plaza, 5th, 6th and 8th avs. and Degraw and Sackett sts.; sale positive to the highest bidder; 60 per cent. on mortgage. Maps at the Commercial Exchange, 389 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT, SOUTHwest corner of Lexington-av. and 52d-st.; house 25x50 feet; lots 75 feet; brown-stone front, Philadelphia brick sides and rear, Mansard roof, high stoop, basement and under cellar, heated by steam, and contains all the modern conveniences, four large rooms on second floor and three on the third floor, open attic. This house was built by Mr. J. B. Brown, for his own use, and is one of the best built houses on the avenue. The three adjoining lots, with stable, can be purchased with the house. Price for house and lot, $37,500; price for house, four lots (100 feet 5 inches on avenue) and stable, $70,000; mortgage to suit. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—STUYVESANT-SQUARE, EAST 17th-st., a four-story high-stoop brown-stone house; ceilings frescoed and in splendid order; immediate possession. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, four-story, high-stoop, on Murray Hill, between 5th and Madison avs., for sale at a very low price, with or without new furniture.

W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE, VERY CHEAP, OR RENT, FURnished—A pretty three-story high-stoop brown-stone house, 47th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.; rent $200 per month. W. P. SEYMOUR, 171 Broadway.

A BROWN-STONE HOUSE, NEAR Fifth-avenue Hotel, 22 feet front, worth $50,000, can be bought for $50,000, if applied for immediately. WARD & OGDEN, Broadway, corner of 17th-st.

A BROWN-STONE HOUSE, COMpletely furnished, in 39th-st., near Broadway, full size, can be had for $25,000, terms easy. WARD & OGDEN, Broadway, corner 17th-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE CHEAP—THE THREE-STORY high stoop house No. 273 President-st., opposite Carroll Park, Brooklyn; a beautiful location; desirable in all respects; modern improvements; convenient to ferries; immediate possession given. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, No. 3 Broadway, New-York, or No. 26 Second-place, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS—A house and two lots, 40 by 100, corner of 10th-st. and 4th-av., Brooklyn. For particulars inquire of J. M. FULLER, No. 244 Fulton-st., New-York.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A COMPLETELY AND WELL furnished house for the season, between 23th and [illegible] sts., 4th and 6th avs. Address, with full particulars, Post-office Box No. 4,075.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A MEDIUM sized house, situated on 5th or Madison avs., and between 34th and 42d sts.

FRANK G. BROWN, No. 95 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A FAMILY OF FOUR adults for the Winter, a furnished or partly furnished moderate-sized house. Address, with location and terms, which must be moderate, CAREFUL, Box No. 114 Times Office.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

AT MONTROSE, N. J.

We have some very attractive houses adapted for City customers. This locality is in the best part of ORANGE, and enjoys all the advantages of that well-known climate, with the beautiful scenery of Llewellyn Park and ORANGE Mountain. ORANGE has steadily grown in popularity, and is invariably recommended by New-York physicians for healthfulness and especially for delicate throats and lungs. Among the regular residents are Gen. McClellan, Dr. Marcy, Chas. J. Martin, Samuel Colgate, Dr. Lowell Mason, Eugene Kelley, O. D. Munn, Douglas Robinson, John G. Vose, Benj. Tounes, Horatio Allen, and many other prominent New-York merchants. The property is restricted for private dwellings, has sidewalks, gas-mains, good churches and schools, and is absolutely free from chills and fever, musquitoes, and other objections. Houses mostly built by Meeker & Hedden, under superintendence of Duggin & Crossman, City architects. Only one hour from New-York by Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railway. Thirty-two trains daily. We have also some choice building sites at Montrose for immediate improvement.

HAMILTON & WALLIS, Duncan, Sherman & Co.'s Building, No. 9 Nassau-st., corner Pine, New-York City.

LINDEN PARK IN THE ASCENDANT.

100 LOTS SOLD LAST WEEK. GREAT ENTHUSIASM AMONG BUYERS. FREE EXCURSIONS EVERY DAY THIS WEEK. THE LOTS WILL SOON BE GONE. BE SURE AND GO THIS WEEK.

Boat leaves foot of Whitehall-st. at 1 o'clock. Free tickets at office of Linden Park Association, No. 37 Park-row, (World Building.)

AT ELIZABETH—FIFTY TRAINS EACH WAY DAILY—Forty to fifty minutes from Liberty or Cortlandt sts., by the two most safe, comfortable, picturesque and reliable lines; delightful suburban cottage house, modern built and fitted, roomy and in good order, suitable for Winter or Summer residence; eligible and healthy location; lot 100x260, laid out in lawn, garden, fruit and shade trees; 7½ minutes from one station and 10 minutes from main depot; will sell at $15,000, one-third cash. Address C. G., Box No. 886 Post-office, New-York.

FOR SALE—THE HOMESTEAD AND FARM of the late Geo. W. Miller, deceased, at Bedford, Westchester County, New-York, consisting of about ninety acres fertile land, including fifteen acres wood-land, lying level and handsome. The dwelling and grounds of about four acres around it are beautifully ornamented with evergreens, shade and fruit trees. For further particulars apply to GEORGE MILLER, No. 22 Broad-st., or WM. H. AKIN, No. 10 Water-st., Executors.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY-SEAT OF GREAT beauty, commodious buildings, and 125 acres of land under a high state of cultivation, with early possession, located at Flemington, N. J., two hours from New-York by Central Railroad of New-Jersey. The place cost $65,000. Will be sold at a bargain, to close an estate. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country-seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 245 Broadway, N. Y., 10 to 3 P. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone-st., 4 to 5 P. M.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO RENT—FURNISHED, THE THREE-story brick house No. 50 Clinton-place, between 5th-av. and University-place, for six months or longer. Rent low to a responsible tenant. Apply to C. H. CLARK, No. 37 William-st.

FURNISHED—ON HUDSON—HALF HOUR from City; superior house, with steam and gas; horses, carriage, sleigh, &c., if desired. Will be rented at a moderate price to a good family. GEORGE H. PETRIE, No. 33 Murray-st.

A MADISON-AV. FURNISHED HOUSE to Let—Brown stone; twenty-one rooms; furniture new and altogether desirable; possession immediately. WARD & OGDEN, Broadway, corner 17th-st.

TO LET—AT NEW-BRIGHTON, STATEN Island, a cottage, most pleasantly situated and elegantly furnished throughout, will be rented very low to a satisfactory tenant. Apply to J. MATHEWS, Room No. 7, first floor, No. 57 Nassau-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED, THE FIFTH house east Lenox, in 128th-st., Harlem, until the 24th of April, 1871. Apply to W. F. PLATT, No. 66 Lexington-av.

FURNITURE.

PLAIN AND DECORATED FURNITURE, For City and country residences; also, mattresses, &c., all of our own manufacture. We also manufacture the Ashland Combination Bedstead, combining double and single bed, or crib, in one. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

WARREN WARD & CO., Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-st., corner of Crosby.

FURNITURE TAKEN ON STORAGE in the lofts No. 15 6th-av. Apply on the premises to CONKLING & BAYLES.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—SATURDAY, OCT. 22, A DRAFT AND CHECK DRAFT of Union National Bank, Chicago, on Metropolitan National Bank, New-York, indorsed by Hollister & Phelps to C. Carville, for $109 30. As payment of said check has been stopped, the finder will please return to C. CARVILLE, at No. 4 Franklin-st., and be rewarded.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

HOTEL TO LET, IN THE CITY OF Brooklyn, N. Y.—The four-story brown-stone-front house, on the corner of South 8th and 4th sts., known as the Wall House. The above premises are now ready to rent, having been put in complete condition, painted, frescoed and decorated throughout, and numbered about fifty rooms, being about twenty-five minutes from Broadway and Canal-st., New-York. For particulars apply to JOHN TEARE, Agent, No. 74 Broadway, Brooklyn, E. D.

N. B.—Post-office in same building.

TO LET—ON BROADWAY, OPPOSITE CITY Hall park, four fine lofts. Apply to FAIRBANKS & CO., No. 252 Broadway.

STABLE TO LET.—44TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-av.; terms easy. Apply at No. 437 5th-av., in the evening.

FINANCIAL.

MONTCLAIR RAILWAY

OF NEW-JERSEY.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

INDORSED BY THE

N. Y. AND OSWEGO MIDLAND RAILROAD CO.

The only railroad now building from New-York Harbor toward the West is the GREAT MIDLAND ROAD.

The First Mortgage Bonds of THE MONTCLAIR RAILWAY COMPANY, (the New-Jersey section of the Midland,) are now offered to the amount only of HALF A MILLION OF DOLLARS.

They are payable, principal and interest,

IN GOLD.

The rate of interest is 7 per cent., payable semi-annually, FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.

These bonds are secured by a first mortgage to MARCUS L. WARD and ABRAM S. HEWITT, Trustees, on the most valuable and profitable portion of THE MIDLAND RAILROAD, the traffic of which will alone suffice to pay a fair profit on the cost of construction.

The Montclair Railway

having been leased perpetually to the New-York and Oswego Midland Railroad Company, becomes an integral part of that great work, and ITS BONDS ARE GUARANTEED by that Company.

NEARLY 200 MILES

in extent of this most important railroad are now completed and in successful operation, and THE MONTCLAIR RAILWAY, constituting the eastern terminal section—forty miles in length—is in process of rapid construction, and will be completed by December, 1871, simultaneously with the entire line, thereby establishing a new route from New-York westerly by way of Oswego, fifty miles shorter than by the Central, and by way of Buffalo seventy miles shorter than either the Central or the Erie Roads.

We recommend these bonds as a safe and valuable investment, because—

First—They are secured by a first mortgage on THE MONTCLAIR RAILWAY and all its franchises, and EACH BOND BEARS THE INDORSEMENT of the

NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO MIDLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.

Second—The LOCAL TRAFFIC of this road must be large, as it connects New-York City with its most attractive suburbs, thereby insuring a profitable business to the road.

Third—The franchises of the Company, embracing lines of railway and branches to be built, and an INDEPENDENT FERRY across Hudson River, all of which are included in the mortgage, confer a value on these bonds in addition to that afforded by the main line.

Fourth—The entire capital of both Companies, amounting at the present time to nearly $6,000,000, PAID IN, all of which has been faithfully devoted to the economical construction of the road, is liable for the payment of these bonds.

Fifth—The large rate of interest,

PAYABLE IN GOLD COIN,

affords to holders of Government Bonds a great inducement to change their investment. For instance: A Government Bond of $1,000 costs (say) ... $1,100

Yielding an income of ... 60

$1,100, invested in Montclair Railway Bonds, at par, yield an income of ... 77

Difference, $17, or 28⅓ per cent.

These bonds are issued in denominations of $1,000, $500 and $100, respectively. For sale by

LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER, Bankers, No. 10 Wall-st.

VERMILYE & CO. BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

JOHN J. CISCO & SON, BANKERS,

NO. 59 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

Gold and Currency received on deposit, subject to check at sight.

Interest allowed on Currency accounts at the rate of four per cent. per annum, credited at the end of each month.

ALL CHECKS DRAWN ON US PASS THROUGH THE CLEARING-HOUSE, AND ARE RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT BY ALL THE CITY BANKS.

Certificates of Deposit issued, payable on demand, bearing four per cent. interest.

Loans negotiated.

Orders promptly executed for the purchase and sale of Governments, Gold, Stocks and Bonds on commission.

Collections made on all parts of the United States and Canada.

8 per Cent. Interest FIRST MORGAGE BONDS!

OF THE ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.

Principal and Interest Payable in Gold.

85 MILES COMPLETED, and in operation, the earnings on which are in excess of interest on the total issue. Grading finished, and ONLY 26 MILES OF TRACK ARE TO BE LAID TO COMPLETE THE ROAD. Mortgage at the rate of $12,500 per mile. Price 97½ and accrued interest. We unhesitatingly recommend them, and will furnish maps and pamphlets upon application.

W. P. CONVERSE & CO., No. 54 Pine-st.

TANNER & CO., No. 49 Wall-st.

WILLIAMS & BOSTWICK,

NOS. 40 AND 42 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK,

BANKERS AND STOCK, BOND AND GOLD COMMISSION BROKERS.

MAKE LIBERAL ADVANCES ON ALL FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

OFFICE OF THE INTERNATIONAL OCEAN TELEGRAPH COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 24, 1870.

AN ELECTION FOR NINE DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at the office of this Company, No. 62 Liberty-st., in the City of New-York, on the first TUESDAY of December next, between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock of that day, pursuant to the following by-law of said Company:

"The Board of Directors shall consist of nine members, to be elected by the stockholders on the first Tuesday in December of each year, or as soon after as convenient, and at such election each stockholder shall be entitled, either in person or by proxy, to such number of votes as correspond with the number of shares standing in his name on the books of the Company. The persons receiving the largest number of votes shall be deemed to be chosen."

The transfer-books of the Company will be closed on the 15th of November, and opened again on the 7th of December.

T. F. BLADEN, Treasurer.

THE NASSAU BANK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 24, 1870.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank, and Inspectors of the next succeeding election, will be held at the banking-house, on TUESDAY, Nov. 8, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 12 M.

W. H. ROGERS, Cashier.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS of the Mendota Mining Company, of Lake Superior, will be held at the office of Messrs. Stoker, Taylor & Co., No. 21 Nassau-st., New-York, on WEDNESDAY, 26th October next, at 1 P. M., to consider matters of vital importance to their interests.

CHARLES T. WELLS, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

MOBILE & MONTGOMERY RAILROAD COMPANY

EIGHT PER CENT. First Mortgage Bonds.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE

IN GOLD.

INDORSED BY STATE OF ALABAMA.

We offer the above-named Bonds for sale, and, for the following reasons, confidently recommend them as a most desirable investment:

1. THEY ARE A FIRST MORTGAGE UPON A ROAD ALREADY COMPLETED, THOROUGHLY EQUIPPED AND IN SUCCESSFUL OPERATION. The object in placing this Mortgage upon the Road, and of selling these Bonds, is to build an extension of 15 miles from Tensas, the present terminus, into the City of Mobile, which connection is now made by boat. This extension will give entire through Rail connection to Mobile and New-Orleans, thus saving the cost and trouble of steam-boat service, and delay of breaking bulk both at Tensas and Mobile. The Road, including 15 miles extension, is 195 miles long.

2. THE MORTGAGE IS AT A LOWER RATE PER MILE THAN ANY SIMILAR BOND NOW OFFERING, being but little over $12,000 per mile—less than the Iron and Rolling Stock are actually worth. The cost of the Road is over $30,000 per mile.

3. The Road forms the only railroad connection between Montgomery, the capital of the State of Alabama, and Mobile, its chief commercial city, making it exactly the Hudson River Railroad of Alabama, besides being a link in the great through-coast line between New-Orleans, Mobile, Montgomery, Savannah, Charleston, Richmond and New-York, or the interior line between the same points, via Augusta, Charlotte and Danville.

4. The Net Earnings of the Road have regularly increased at the rate of about 20 per cent. per annum since the organization in 1867, and are NOW much more than enough to pay the interest upon all the Bonds authorized to be issued, more than one-half of which are in the hands of the Company. These earnings will be largely increased upon the completion of the Mobile and New-Orleans Road, which is to be opened for through travel in about four weeks, and probably more than double upon completion of proposed extension of 15 miles.

5. They are indorsed by the State of Alabama, whose high credit is well known, her 8 per cent. currency Bonds now selling at par.

6. They bear 8 per cent. interest, both principal and interest payable in gold. Interest payable semi-annually in the City of New-York in May and November.

7. OVER ONE MILLION OF THESE BONDS ARE ALREADY PLACED—a single well-known and careful investigator (Judge Underdonk, of Long Island,) after personal examination of the Road and its resources, taking $600,000 as a permanent investment, and Executors of Estates and Banking Institutions investing in amounts of from $20,000 to $50,000 each.

8. Only $400,000 are on the market. These are offered by the undersigned at the low price of 87½ and accrued interest, in currency.

SOUTTER & CO., NO. 53 WILLIAM-ST.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO., NO. 18 WALL-ST.

OCTOBER, 1870.

ELIZABETHTOWN & PADUCAH RAILROAD, OF KENTUCKY,

FIRST MORTGAGE 8 Per Cent. Twenty-Year Convertible Bonds.

This Road, connecting the important points of Louisville and Paducah, is 185 miles long, and passes through a rich agricultural and mineral section of the State of Kentucky, the traffic of which, it is believed, will be abundantly remunerative.

Nearly the whole line is under contract, and forty-three miles of the road are already in successful operation.

The stock subscriptions (of which the City of Louisville subscribed $1,000,000,) amount to $3,093,000.

To lay the rails and completely equip the road, THREE MILLION DOLLARS of First Mortgage Convertible Bonds have been authorized, bearing eight per cent. interest, payable semi-annually at the BANK OF AMERICA, in the City of New-York, on the 1st days of March and September.

These Bonds are the only lien upon the property and franchises of the Company, and are deposited with the UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, which will pay over the proceeds of the bonds to the Railroad Company only in the ratio of construction.

The most rigid care has been exercised to protect the interest of the bondholders by every legal safeguard. The Bonds can be converted into stock at the option of the holder for seven years after the completion of the road. The management is in the hands of some of the most responsible and favorably-known business men of Kentucky. With the guarantee of their able and faithful direction, and the large amount of stock subscribed, these bonds form a very safe and desirable investment.

The price of the bonds at present is 87½ and accrued interest.

Any further information will be furnished upon application to the undersigned.

NORTON, SLAUGHTER & CO., No. 41 Broad-st.

WILLIAM ALEXANDER SMITH & CO., No. 40 Wall-st.

HALLGARTEN & CO., No. 28 Broad-st.

WELLS, FARGO & COMPANY'S EXPRESS SCRIP AND FRACTIONAL CERTIFICATES OF STOCK

bought and sold at the office of WILLIAMS & BOSTWICK, NOS. 40 AND 42 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK.

TRUSTEE CERTIFICATES OF THE AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY,

Representing the interests of Stockholders in assets of the Company previous to Dec. 28, 1868, bought at the office of WILLIAMS & BOSTWICK, Nos. 40 and 42 Exchange-place, New-York.

ARKANSAS BOND SCRIP BOUGHT AND SOLD At the office of WILLIAMS & BOSTWICK, NOS. 40 AND 42 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK.

JAMES G. KING'S SONS, BANKERS, NO. 54 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK.

Issue letters of credit on London and Paris, available in all the principal cities on the Continent. Buy and sell exchange on London, Paris, Amsterdam, Edinburgh and Glasgow.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., Issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

OFFICE OF THE WILKESBARRE COAL AND IRON COMPANY, No. 40 Broadway, NEW-YORK, Oct. 13, 1870.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this Company will be held at the office of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, in Philadelphia, on FRIDAY, Nov. 4, at 1 o'clock, for the purpose of obtaining their assent to the sale of nine thousand (9,000) shares of the Company's stock, received in payment for certain property of the Company, sold by their authority.

The transfer-books will be closed from Oct. 21 to Nov. 5, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board.

WM. H. TILLINGHAST, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the undersigned Committee will open books for subscription to the capital stock of the Bankers' Life Insurance and Trust Company of New-York, at the office of Barton & Allen, No. 40 Broad-street, in the City of New-York, on the 31st day of October, 1870.

JACOB H. VANDERBILT, JAMES M. DAVIS, SAMUEL BARTON, SAMUEL F. BARGER, JOHN A. FOLEY, } Committee.

Dated NEW-YORK, Oct. 13, 1870.

TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO. HEREBY inform the correspondents of JAS. W. TUCKER & CO., and holders of their credits, that until further notice letters should be addressed care of JAS. W. TUCKER & CO., care of MORTON, ROSE & CO., London.

SAVINGS BANKS.

INTEREST FROM THE FIRST OF EACH MONTH.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK, No. 58 Bowery, corner Canal-st., New-York. Present rate of interest SIX PER CENT. on all sums from $5 to $10,000.

Money deposited on or before Nov. 1, will bear interest from that day.

Interest calculated from the first of the month following the day of deposit, and is computed and paid or credited Jan. 1 and July 1, on the amount in bank on those days.

Bank open EVERY DAY from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS and SATURDAYS from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.

E. A. QUINTARD, President.

SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK, Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner Laight-st. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON $5 TO $5,000. ASSETS, $7,758,946 96.

N. J. HAINES, JOHN MCLEAN, President.

W. S. WESTBROOK, G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer.

Vice-Presidents. T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-av., cor. 14th-st. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Nov. 1 will draw interest from Nov. 1. Assets, $2,[illegible]. Surplus, $[illegible].

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE KANSAS PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY, ST. LOUIS, Oct. 11, 1870.

THE COUPONS AND INTEREST ON the Registered Bonds, due Nov. 1, 1870, on the First Mortgage Seven per Cent. Gold Bonds of the Kansas Pacific Railway Company will be paid on and after that date, at the banking-house of Messrs. DABNEY, MORGAN & CO., No. 53 Exchange-place, New-York. Holders of twenty (20) or more coupons will leave the same one day for verification.

The transfer-books for Registered Bonds will be closed Oct. 25, and reopened Nov. 2.

C. B. GREENLEY, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF DENVER PACIFIC RAILWAY, DENVER, COLORADO, Oct. 10, 1870.

THE COUPONS DUE NOV. 1, 1870, on the first mortgage seven per cent. gold bonds of the Denver Pacific Railway and Telegraph Company, will be paid, on and after that date, at the banking-house of Messrs. DABNEY, MORGAN & CO., No. 53 Exchange-place, New-York.

D. H. MOFFAT, Jr., Treasurer.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Oct. 18, 1870.

INTEREST ON STOCK OF UTICA, Chenango and Susquehanna Valley Railroad Company will be payable at this office on and after 1st November proximo. Transfer books will be closed until that date.

A. I. ODELL, Treasurer.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 21, 1870.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a quarterly dividend of FOUR (4) PER CENT., free from Government tax, payable on and after the 1st day of November.

R. BUCK, Cashier.

THE COUPONS OF THE ST. LOUIS and South-eastern Railroad First Mortgage 7 per cent Gold Bonds, due Nov. 1, 1870, will be paid on and after that date, free of Government tax, on presentation at the banking-house of Geo. Opdyke & Co., No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

E. F. WINSLOW, President.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 18, 1870.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—MALCOLM G. SHAUGHTON, as assignee of the firm property of the late firm of MITCHELL, LADD & CO., against NEWTON MITCHELL and others.—To the creditors of the late firm of MITCHELL, LADD & CO.: I, PHILO T. RUGGLES, referee, hereby give notice that an interlocutory judgment was, on the 23d day of September, 1870, made and entered in the above entitled action, whereby it was referred to me, among other things, to take proof of all claims and demands of the creditors of the late firm of Mitchell, Ladd & Co., provided for by the assignment for the benefit of said creditors, executed by the members of said firm to the plaintiff, on or about March 25, 1868, and to take and state an account of the amount due to all of said creditors, upon their respective claims [illegible] upon the 1st day of January, 1870, [illegible] objects of the [illegible] judgment, order, are, and I am hereby directed, to take proof of all claims of the said creditors, to take and state an account of the amounts due to said creditors upon their respective claims upon the 1st day of January, 1870, and to take, state and pass the accounts of the plaintiff as assignee under the said assignment. Notice is also hereby given, that it is, by the said interlocutory judgment, ordered, adjudged and decreed, that such of said creditors as shall not, within a time to be limited by me, or within such further time as may be allowed by this Court, or by me, for that purpose, present to me, and prove their claims, shall be excluded from any dividend out of the assigned estate remaining in the hands of the plaintiff, as assignee, and shall be excluded from the benefit of the decree to be entered in this action, and shall be for ever barred from demanding or recovering their claims from the plaintiff, as such assignee, or individually, or of, from or out of the said assigned estate. All the creditors of said firm of Mitchell, Ladd & Co. are hereby notified to come in and prove their respective demands, before me, the said referee, at my office, No. 39 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 5th day of November, 1870, the day limited by me, on or before which all claims are to be presented. Notice is further hereby given, that I, the said referee, will proceed to a hearing of the matters referred to me by said judgment order, at my office, No. 39 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, on the 9th day of November, 1870, at 11 o'clock A. M., and that at such hearing any party in interest may contest any claim presented to me, and may object to any matter in the accounts to be rendered by said assignee.—Dated New-York, Sept. 22, 1870.

PHILO T. RUGGLES, Referee.

MARTIN & SMITH, Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 31 Nassau-street, New-York.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New-York.—LAWRENCE P. BAYNE, plaintiff, against MILTON S. LITTLEFIELD and THE JACKSONVILLE, PENSACOLA AND MOBILE RAILROAD COMPANY, defendants.—Summons for money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 39 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of two hundred thousand dollars, ($200,000,) with interest from the 20th day of June, 1870, besides the cost of this action.—Dated New-York, Aug. 27, 1870.

ALGERNON S. SULLIVAN, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 39 Wall-street, New-York City.

The complaint in this action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the [illegible] day of September, 1870.

ALGERNON S. SULLIVAN, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 39 Wall-street, New-York City.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New-York.—LAWRENCE P. BAYNE, and [illegible] ROGERS, plaintiffs, against MILTON S. LITTLEFIELD and THE JACKSONVILLE, PENSACOLA AND MOBILE RAILROAD COMPANY, defendants.—Summons for money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 39 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of one hundred and five thousand dollars, with interest from the 27th day of August, 1870, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, Aug. 27, 1870.

ALGERNON S. SULLIVAN, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 39 Wall-street, New-York City.

The complaint in this action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 28th day of September, 1870.

ALGERNON S. SULLIVAN, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 39 Wall-street, New-York City.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RICHARD CROWTHER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Chamber & Pomeroy, No. 192 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 16th day of September, 1870.

JEANETTE BARLOW, Executrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of WILLIAM BINNS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 139 East 15th-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 1st day of October, 1870.

WILLIAM C. BINNS, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH BAYLIES, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his attorneys, Brinckerhoff & Holbrook, No. 55 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 14th day of November next.—Dated New-York, the 7th day of May, 1870.

JOHN A. GRISWOLD, Executor, &c.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EZRA BUCKNAM, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, Jane Bucknam, No. 412 Lexington-av., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 15th day of June, 1870.

JANE BUCKNAM, Executrix.

FRANCIS A. COFFIN, SAMUEL LEECH, } Executors.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH FATMAN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of business, No. 70 Broad-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 5th day of December next.—Dated New-York, 1st day of June, 1870.

SOLOMON J. FATMAN, Executor.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO NEWSPAPER MEN.—WANTED—A thoroughly experienced Newspaper Man (practical printer preferred) to take the detail management of a daily and weekly newspaper, old established, and located in a large commercial city, South. To a man with some means an interest will be sold on favorable terms. Address with name and reference, A. B. S., care S. M. Pettengill & Co., 37 Park-row, New-York.

SHIPPING.

SAIL EVERY SATURDAY AND ALTERNATE WEDNESDAY TO AND FROM GLASGOW AND DERRY.

[illegible] stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Norway, Sweden, or Denmark to America, as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

Australia...Thurs., Oct. 27 | Iowa.........Wed., Nov. [illegible]
Caledonia.....Sat., Nov. 19 | Iowa.........Wed., Dec. [illegible]
India.........Sat., Dec. 3 | Britannia....Wed., Jan. [illegible]

And every SATURDAY and alternate WEDNESDAY thereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, New-York, at noon.

RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN CURRENCY, TO LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, OR DERRY:

First Cabin $65 and $75, according to location. Cabin excursion tickets, good for 12 months, securing best accommodations, $130. Intermediate, $33; Steerage, $28.

Certificates, at REDUCED RATES, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends. Drafts issued, payable on presentation.

Apply at the Company's offices to HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

Algeria, Tuesday, Oct. 25 | Abyssinia, Thurs., Nov. [illegible]
Calabria, Wednesday, Oct. 26 | Tripoli, Saturday, Nov. [illegible]
Malta, Thursday, Oct. 27 | Scotia, Wednes., Nov. [illegible]
Palmyra, Satur., Oct. 29 | Batavia, Thurs., Nov. [illegible]
China, Wednesday, Nov. 2 | Java, Wednesday, Nov. [illegible]

RATES OF PASSAGE. By the steamers not carrying Steerage. First Cabin, $130, gold. Second Cabin, $80, gold. First Cabin to Paris, $145, gold. Return tickets, [illegible], gold.

By the steamers carrying steerage. First Cabin, $80, gold. Steerage, $30, currency. Return tickets, $150, gold. Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green. For steerage passage, at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL. (VIA QUEENSTOWN.) CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY as follows:

MANHATTAN, Capt. FORSYTH....Oct. 26, at 3½ P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. WHINERAY....Nov. 2, at 1½ P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. PRICE............Nov. 9, at 2 P. M.
NEVADA, Capt. GREEN...........Nov. 16, at 12 M.
COLORADO, Capt. WILLIAMS......Nov. 23, at 5 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. FREEMAN......Nov. 30, at 12 M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold. Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency. For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST AND SOUTHAMPTON.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

PEREIRE..........DAURE.....SATURDAY, Oct. 29
LAFAYETTE........ROUSSEAU..SATURDAY, Nov. 12
VILLE DE PARIS...SURMONT...SATURDAY, Nov. 26
ST. LAURENT......LEMARIE...SATURDAY, Dec. 10

Rates of passage, payable in gold, (including wine:) TO BREST OR HAVRE—First cabin, $140; second cabin, $85.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers. GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Hereafter the steamers of this line will touch at Southampton, England, to land passengers and specie.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN, From Pier No. 47 North River.

ITALY, GRACE, Saturday, Oct. 29, at 9 A. M.
ENGLAND, WEBSTER, Saturday, Nov. 5, at 12 M.
THE QUEEN, THOMSON, Saturday, Nov. 12, at 3 A. M.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $70 and $65, currency; steerage, $28 currency. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $32 currency.

LONDON DIRECT. PENNSYLVANIA, THOMPSON, November. Cabin passage, $65 and $75, currency. Steerage passage, $28, currency. For further particulars apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

Inman Line of Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF BRUSSELS..........Saturday, Oct. 29, 10 A. M.
ETNA, (via Halifax).......Tuesday, Nov. 1, 12 M.
CITY OF WASHINGTON........Saturday, Nov. 5, 2 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS.............Saturday, Nov. 12, 8 A. M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE. [illegible]

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends. For further information apply at the Company's Office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA AND CHINA. FREIGHT AND PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco: First Class, $125 to $170. Steerage, $60. According to location of berth. These rates include berths, board and all necessaries for the trip.

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon, ON 4TH AND 20TH OF EACH MONTH, except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous. One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

Nov. 4, ARIZONA, Capt. MAURY, connecting with SACRAMENTO, Capt. FARNSWORTH. Steamer GREAT REPUBLIC will leave San Francisco Dec. 1, 1870, for China and Japan.

All freight for San Francisco will be received until 4 P. M. Thursday, Nov. 3. Freight for Central American and South Pacific ports will be received until 4 P. M. on Wednesday, Nov. 2, only. All the usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.

For freight or passage tickets, and all further information, apply at the office, Pier No. 42 North River. F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY. REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:

MERRIMACK, Capt. WIER, Oct. 24.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Nov. 23.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. G. B. SLOCUM, Dec. 23.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, sailing regularly every THURSDAY at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely from Pier No. 4 North River.

MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS..........Oct. 27
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, (via Nassau,)..Nov. 3
MISSOURI, Capt. J. B. EDWARDS..........Nov. 10

For freight or passage, apply to S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line—Sailing every twenty days, from Pier No. 17 East River. The new steamers CITY OF MERIDA, Capt. DEAKEN, WEDNESDAY, Nov. 9, 3 P. M. CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. TIMMERMAN, TUESDAY, Nov. 29, 3 P. M. For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS. Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, will sail Nov. 3, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River. For freight or passage apply to S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE. CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD. FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK. TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS VIRGO, Capt. [illegible], TUESDAY, Oct. 25, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M. [illegible]

HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. CHESEMAN, THURSDAY, Oct. 27, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

MAGNOLIA, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Oct. 29, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M. WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

MONTGOMERY, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, SATURDAY, Oct. 29, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M. R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers. Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line. Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway. | GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

[illegible] Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from [illegible] ... Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 5 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

SHIPPING.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT. Old line, low freight. The well-known first-class side-wheel steam-ship BIENVILLE, J. P. BAKER, Commander, now at her dock receiving freight, will leave Pier No. 20 North River on SATURDAY, 29th October, at 3 P. M. Freight taken for Mobile to be reshipped at New-Orleans. For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

DELAWARE AND NEW-YORK S. S. CO.—Pier No. 21 E. R.—The steamer W. W. COIT will leave for Lewes, Del., MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 5 P. M., taking freight for all points on the Junction and Breakwater and Delaware Railroads. Returning, leave Lewes WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 4 P. M. Splendid fishing at Lewes. For freight and passage apply at office on pier.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 601 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN, A situation as cook; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; meats, soups, fish and game; has no objection to a small boarding-house; a home preferred to wages. Call, to be seen, at No. [illegible] East [illegible]-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISH Protestant young woman as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress, or chambermaid and do washing; very fond of children; can operate on machine; very respectable; good City references. Call at No. [illegible] 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as seamstress; can make ladies' and children's dresses; can do all kinds of family sewing; has no objection to do up a grown child or to do light chamber-work; has good references. Call at No. [illegible] West [illegible]-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Room No. 14.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, A situation in a private family; understands her business in all its branches; has the very best of City reference from her last employer. Call at No. [illegible] [illegible]-av., between 21st and 22d sts.

WANTED—A LADIES' MAID AND SEAMSTRESS situation; is a good operator; cut, fit and operate on the machine; good dressmaker; dress hair very nicely; very respectable; has the best City reference. Apply at No. [illegible] 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LAUNDRESS, or chambermaid and laundress, of fine washing, by a very competent young woman; can do French fluting, do up ladies' fine muslins in the best manner; best City testimonials. Call at No. [illegible] 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as first-class cook; understands all kinds soups, jellies, ice-cream, &c.; is a good baker; can bone and lard; has the best references; no objection to the country. Apply at No. [illegible] 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young Englishwoman as first-class cook; understands all kinds of family cooking; has excellent City reference. Call or address for two days, No. [illegible] West [illegible]-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT person as seamstress; understands dress-making, all kinds of family sewing, and the use of Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Apply for two or three days at her late employer's, No. [illegible] West [illegible]-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and waitress, or to take care of children, by a nice, tidy, respectable young girl, with good City reference. Can be seen today, Monday, 24th inst., at No. [illegible] 7th-av., near 30th-st., in shoe store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as first-class laundress; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 117 West [illegible]-st.; no objection to a short distance in the country.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl in a hotel, restaurant, or boarding-house [illegible] ... Apply at No. [illegible]

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE [illegible] woman as cook in a private family; is an excellent bread-maker; good City reference. Call or address No. [illegible] West [illegible]-st., between [illegible] and 8th avs., first floor.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION as first-class chambermaid in a first-class private family; good City reference; can be seen until engaged. Call at No. [illegible] 6th-av., two doors from [illegible]-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, thoroughly understanding her business, a situation in a private family; will furnish the very best references. Apply at the French office, No. 466 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A REGULAR experienced nurse; can take care of an infant from its birth; is very well recommended, and ready to take a situation. Apply at the French office, No. 466 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT NURSE, a situation; can take the full charge of an infant from its birth; has the best of testimonials; is neat and obliging. Call at No. 1,364 Broadway, near 38th-st., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT seamstress; who understands all kinds of family sewing and dress-making; has the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 30 West 17th-st., near 5th-av.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, A situation; makes good bread and biscuit; understands all kinds of game, meats, pastries, soups, &c., and has the best of City reference from last employer. Call at No. 1,364 Broadway, near 38th-st., second floor.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION BY A French woman; city respectable; country or City; she is a good cook; understands French and English cooking; wages moderate; has the best testimonials. Call at No. [illegible] 6th-av., near 28th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl as nurse, or nurse and seamstress; understands the care of an infant thoroughly; can cut and fit for children; has good recommendations; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL, A situation as first-class cook; understands French, Spanish and English cooking; best City reference given. Call at No. [illegible] 4th-av., between 29th and 30th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook; understands all kinds of meats, soups, pastries, &c.; excellent baker; unexceptionable City reference from last employer. Call at or address No. [illegible] West [illegible]-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as competent chamber-maid and to take care of growing children; has the best City reference. Call or address fancy-store, No. [illegible] 6th-av., between 36th and 37th sts.

WANTED—BY A TIDY COLORED GIRL, A situation as chamber-maid and to do fine washing and ironing; is thoroughly competent, and can furnish good City reference. Apply at No. 1,364 Broadway, second floor, near 38th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT and experienced young woman as thorough waitress or chamber-maid and waitress; has the best testimonials. Call at No. [illegible] 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as chamber-maid and waitress; none but persons of respectability need apply; very best City reference. Call at No. [illegible] East [illegible]-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation as cook, washer and ironer, in a small private family; good City references given. Call at No. 84 Leroy-st., first house from the grave-yard.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as seamstress; has good City references. Can be seen for two days at No. [illegible] East [illegible]-st., third floor, front rooms.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT cook in a gentleman's family; good references. Call or address for three days F. M., No. [illegible] 2d-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as first-class waitress; is competent to take the place of a man; best City reference. Call at No. [illegible] 6th-av., near [illegible]-st., in the store.

WANTED—BY A WELL-RECOMMENDED girl, a situation as first-class waitress; would have no objection to do chamber-work in a small private family. Apply at the French office, No. 466 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL, A situation as laundress in a private family; understands the business thoroughly, and has first-class reference. Can be seen at No. [illegible] 3d-av., near 27th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION as child's nurse; understands the care of an infant, or would assist with the chamber-work; fifteen years' reference. Apply at No. [illegible] East [illegible]-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, ladies' or gentlemen's washing. Apply on fourth floor, No. [illegible] West [illegible]-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as laundress; has good City reference; can be seen for two days at No. [illegible] West [illegible]-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation as wet-nurse in a private family. Call for two days at No. [illegible] Madison-st., in the basement.

WANTED—A PROFESSED DRESS-MAKER would be ready to take any work. Apply at No. [illegible]

AT BOOKMAN'S, NO. 335 4TH-AV.—A large number of English, French, professed Protestant and other cooks, laundresses, waitresses, seamstresses, nurses, young girls for house-work, chambermaids, nurses, and those lately landed.

NOTICE.—THE CHEAPEST AND MOST RELIABLE source of securing first-class colored servants, both male and female, to all every capacity at the shortest notice. Apply at SIMMS' Intelligence Office, 541 6th-av., between 32d and 33d sts., New-York.

AT BEDELL'S, NO. 346 4TH-AV.—Corner [illegible], will be found a large selection of select servants, suitable for private families, boarding-houses and hotels, in City or country, both Protestant and Catholic.

ATTENTION.—GOOD SERVANTS, WELL recommended and capable Protestants and Catholics of all nations can be obtained today at No. [illegible] Broadway, near 32d-st.; established thirteen years; prompt attention given all orders.

ATTENTION, LADIES IN WANT OF first-class German and French servants can be suited immediately at the office No. [illegible] [illegible], four doors above 10th-st.

CITY AND COUNTRY LADIES WHO wish to economize by employing good faithful women and girls, at moderate wages, can be nicely suited at E. CARROLL'S agency, No. [illegible]

EMPLOYERS AND HOUSE-KEEPERS furnished with male and female help in all branches of skilled and unskilled labor, at the Central Labor Exchange, No. [illegible] Chatham-st., first floor.

AT CARPENTER'S EMPLOYMENT House, corner [illegible] and [illegible]-av., first-class male and female help, of all nations, constantly on hand. Orders promptly filled.

GERMAN FEMALE SERVANTS, CAPABLE and trustworthy, constantly to be found at No. [illegible] Bowery. MRS. LOWE.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS dress-maker; understands fitting, polishing and doing up linens and ladies' dresses in superior style; unexceptionable City reference from last employer. Call or address to the millinery store, No. 118 6th-av., between 16th and 17th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman as good, thorough cook; would assist in the washing, or do the cooking, washing and ironing of a small family; best City reference. Apply at No. [illegible] West [illegible]-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT Scotch woman as infant's nurse; can take entire charge of a baby from birth, and bring it up on the bottle if required. Best City reference. Call or address No. 117 East 28th-st.

WANTED—BY A SEAMSTRESS (HIGHLY recommended, very good operator) a situation in a private family, where she could make herself useful. Apply at the French office, No. 466 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, a situation as thorough cook; no objection to the country; best of reference. Call for two days at No. [illegible] East 29th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as cook; has no objection to assist with washing and ironing; has good City reference; can be seen Monday and Tuesday at No. [illegible] West 19th-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PERSON, A gentleman's or lady's washing, or would do house-cleaning; good reference. Apply at No. [illegible] East [illegible]-st.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED SCOTCH Protestant woman a situation as nurse; can take care of a baby from its birth; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. [illegible] East [illegible]-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION as first-class laundress, in a first-class private family; good City reference. Can be seen until engaged at No. [illegible] [illegible]-av., two doors from [illegible]-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION to do chamberwork and waiting, or to take care of children; has good City reference. Call for two days at No. [illegible] West [illegible]-st.

WANTED—BY A GOOD FAMILY SEAMSTRESS, accustomed to dress-making, a permanent situation; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Call at No. 117 West [illegible]-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class laundress; will assist in chamber-work; best City reference. Call, for three days at No. [illegible] East [illegible]-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation in a private family; will furnish the best City references as to honesty and competency. Apply at the French office, No. 466 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG colored girl as child's nurse; best references. Call or address S. F., No. 541 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE LAUNDRESS, gentlemen's or family washing to do at her own house. Call at No. 156 West [illegible]-st., Room No. 12.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT man and his wife, the man as coachman and wife as cook; both are competent and understand their business thoroughly; country not objected to; have first-class reference. Call or address, for two days, T. M. H., No. [illegible] [illegible]-av.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a competent, industrious single man, Scotch; thoroughly understands his business; excellent groom; experienced City driver; also very willing and obliging; best City reference. Address COACHMAN, Box No. [illegible] Times Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a competent, industrious single man; Protestant; thoroughly understands his business; excellent groom and careful and experienced City driver; willing and obliging; best City reference. Address J. K., Box No. [illegible] Times Office.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT AS CARETAKER, watchman or messenger, by a man who [illegible] ... whose testimonials are of the very best order, and good reference in New-York City; would lodge $50 as security if appointed to a place of trust. Address H. R., Box No. 158 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WAITER, a first-class man, employment in a private family or hotel; his testimonials are of the highest order, and the best of reference in New-York; has been accustomed to attend on invalids. Address W. A. M., Box No. [illegible] Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a middle-aged Protestant man, having 20 years' experience in England and this City; the highest City reference. Address No. [illegible] West [illegible]-st., at MR. HAMILTON'S.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS waiter in a private family; is a single man, aged 32; is active and honest; has long experience; has lived with the first families. Address H., No. [illegible] West [illegible]-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS BUTLER OR waiter by a very deserving and most respectable young man, a Protestant, who thoroughly understands his business; is strictly sober. Address T. B., Box No. 210 Times Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a first-class man; thoroughly understands his business; best City reference as to honesty, capacity and sobriety. Call or address COACHMAN, carriage repository, No. 656 Broadway.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, A SITUATION as coachman; is a careful driver, and understands the care of horses; has the best of City reference. Call or address harness-store, No. [illegible] West [illegible]-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE man in the country; is a good plain gardener; understands the proper care of horses and the general care of a gentleman's place; good reference. Address M. C., Box No. 154 Times Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a man who understands his business thoroughly; is a first-class groom and driver; has seven years' best City reference from last place; can be seen in private stable No. 17 East [illegible]-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE man as coachman and groom; can give good City and country reference; is willing and obliging. Call on or address COACHMAN, for two days, at No. [illegible] West 18th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG COLORED MAN, with good City reference from last employer, a situation as coachman, in the City or country. Apply at No. 541 6th-av., second floor.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as waiter in a private family, with the best City references. Can be seen for a few days at No. [illegible] East [illegible]-st.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a single man; understands his business; has best references. Address G. C., Box No. 200 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by an Englishman; is a good four-in-hand man; understands his business well. Address H. M., No. 241 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS BUTLER OR waiter in a first-class family by a respectable single man, English. Address or call on Monday at No. [illegible] Madison-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a young man who understands his business perfectly. Apply to his present employer, south-west corner, No. 7 East 42d-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as coachman; has had eight years' experience, and has first-class reference. Can be seen at No. [illegible] East 27th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN a private family by a young man capable and willing; good City references. Call or address WILLIAM, No. [illegible] 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A PRIVATE family by a colored waiter, with the best of references. Inquire at No. 65 Madison-av.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN OF PRACTICAL business and financial experience wishes a position of responsibility and trust with some first-class firm or corporation. Address J. S. W., Box No. 124 Times Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—AGENTS ($20 PER DAY) TO sell the celebrated Home Shuttle Sewing-machine. Has the under-feed, makes the "lock-stitch," (alike on both sides,) and is fully licensed. The best and cheapest family sewing-machine in the market. Address JOHNSON, CLARK & CO., Boston, Mass., Pittsburg, Penn., Chicago, Ill., or St. Louis, Mo.

AT THE LEXINGTON-AV. TURKISH Baths, corner of 25th-st., two honest, healthy, large, strong, intelligent, industrious, temperate Americans, age twenty to twenty-five; must be well recommended.

WANTED—AN ENGLISH OR GERMAN cook; must understand her business and have City reference. Apply at No. [illegible] East [illegible]-st., from 9 till 1 o'clock.

WANTED—A WOMAN TO DO GENERAL house-work in a family of two persons; must be a good washer and ironer. Apply at No. [illegible] West Washington-place, near Macdougal-st.

AGENTS WANTED ($225 A MONTH) BY the American Knitting-machine Co., Boston, Mass., or St. Louis, Mo.

MEDICAL.

$1,000 REWARD

For any case of Blind, Bleeding or Itching PILES that DE BING'S PILE REMEDY fails to cure. It has cured cases of twenty years' standing. Try it and get rid of the most troublesome disease flesh is heir to. Sold by all druggists. Wholesale by JOHN F. HENRY, New-York.

DR. B. CORBETT, MEMBER OF the [illegible] University Medical College, and [illegible], London, can be consulted privately on all diseases. A practice of [illegible] years, to which have been a specialty, enables him to guarantee [illegible] permanent cures or no charge. Office 20 Centre-st., near Chambers. A private entrance at 6 City Hall-place.

DR. EVANS' OFFICE, NO. 24 CHAMBERS-st., only place for speedy cure of private diseases; manhood restored. Hundreds daily. No. 24.

NERVOUS DEBILITY AND PRIVATE complaints of either sex cured by DR. EVANS, 24 Chambers-st. Manhood restored in fifteen minutes.

$1,000 REWARD FOR ANY PRIVATE disease DR. EVANS' remedies fail to cure. Apply to DR. EVANS, right No. 24 Chambers-st.

SEWING MACHINES.

SEWING MACHINES FOR EXPORT.—We are prepared to fill orders at very low prices for different kinds of Sewing-machines for the export trade. Shippers will find it to their advantage to address us for particulars. GOLD MEDAL SEWING MACHINE COMPANY, Manufacturers, No. [illegible] Washington-st., Boston, Mass.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD—[illegible] rooms, with private table, may be had at No. [illegible] [illegible] Union-square.

MADISON-AV., NEAR 38TH-ST.—AN ELEGANT suite of five connecting rooms on the second floor, with superior accommodations, will be rented to a select family of adults or party of gentlemen; private table if desired. Apply to MILLS, BIGHT & HOLMES, No. 11 Pine-st.

A SINGLE GENTLEMAN CAN OBTAIN a handsomely-furnished room on second floor of first-class house in 38th-st., near Madison-av.; family private; no other rooms rented; references exchanged. Address, with name, H. C., Box No. [illegible] Times Office.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET their entire second story, well furnished, with every convenience, private table; location very desirable; best reference given. Address HOME, Box No. 149 Times Office.

A LARGE HANDSOMELY FURNISHED room, bed-room connecting, to rent without board, to a single gentleman desiring first-class accommodations; family private; location, East 18th-st. Address H., box No. 114 Times Office.

A PARTY OF GENTLEMEN CAN BE accommodated with two comfortably-furnished rooms, without board, on second floor; at a moderate rent. No. 121 Waverley-place, between 5th and 6th avs.

NO. 139 EAST 30TH-ST., FIRST door from Lexington-av.—A small family owning their own house would let, with board, one or two rooms to gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen; Sabbath-respecting parties preferred.

NO. 20 WEST 32D-ST.—HANDSOMELY furnished parlor floor, with private table; bathroom and closets connecting; French man-cook; very reasonable if rented by the year.

AT NO. 51 LEXINGTON-AV.—NEW rooms, newly furnished, with or without meals; on reasonable terms to steady occupants. Gymnasium, Turkish and other baths in the establishment.

NO. 42 EAST 28TH-ST., NEAR 4TH-AV.—Double and single rooms, finely furnished, to let, with board; private table if desired. French cooking; table d'hôte at 6½ P. M.

NO. 139 LEXINGTON-AV.—ONE PLEASANT room, with board, in a private family for gentleman and wife, or two gentlemen; reference required.

THREE GENTLEMEN MAY BE ACcommodated with furnished rooms and board, in a private family, residing at No. [illegible] West [illegible]-st. Reference required.

NO. 21 WEST 16TH-ST.—A PRIVATE family will let an entire second floor, handsomely furnished, with private table only; highest references required.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—TO A single gentleman, in a private family, at No. [illegible] East 18th-st., between 4th-av. and Broadway; references exchanged.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET, WITHout board, at No. 40 South Washington-square; also a parlor suite, with private bath, &c.; reference required.

ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED ROOMS to rent, with first-class board; family private; references exchanged. Apply at No. [illegible] West [illegible]-st.

ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED SECOND-story front room, bath, gas, &c., to let to a family, or gentleman and wife, at No. [illegible] East [illegible]-st.

NO. 124 WEST 34TH-ST., NEAR Broadway, pleasant rooms, with first-class board.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD.—FOR FALL AND Winter, three or four rooms with board, at a pleasant farm-house eighty miles from the City; high and healthy location; terms moderate. Address H. B., Brewster, Putnam County, N. Y.

BOARD WANTED.

WANTED—TWO SMALL, PLEASANT rooms, or one large one, with good board, for gentleman and wife; location not above [illegible]-st., near [illegible]-av. or University-place; terms must be moderate. Address, giving location and terms, M., Box No. 114 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, A LARGE handsomely-furnished room, or room and bedroom, with closets, hot and cold water and grate fire; location above [illegible]-st., west side; will be permanent if suited; references exchanged. Address S. D., Box No. 115 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, WIFE AND daughter, two rooms, with board, in private family, between [illegible] and [illegible] sts. and [illegible] and 6th avs.; French family preferred. Address, with particulars, F. R., Box No. 1,018 Post-office.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS.—Rich and elegant designs, from $5, $12, $25 up to $100. T. B. STEWART & CO., No. [illegible] 5th-av., between 34th and 35th sts.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS of the latest imported patterns. Mantels, at reduced prices. A. KLABER, Steam Marble Works, No. 134 East [illegible]-st., near [illegible]-av., N. Y.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR REVENUE STAMPS.

Proposals will be received until TUESDAY, the 1st day of November next, at 12 o'clock at noon, for furnishing complete Revenue Stamps of the following classes, denominations and sizes, in present use, and others hereinafter specified, viz.:

CLASS I.

ADHESIVE STAMPS, GENERAL AND PROPRIETARY, viz.:

GENERAL.—1 cent, 2 cents, 3 cents, 4 cents, 5 cents, 6 cents, 10 cents, 15 cents, 20 cents, 25 cents, 30 cents, 40 cents, 50 cents, 60 cents, 70 cents, $1, $1 30, $1 50, $1 60, $1 90, $2, $2 50, $3, $3 50, $5, $10, $15, $20, $25, $50, $200, $500.

PROPRIETARY.—1 cent, 2 cents, 3 cents, 4 cents, 5 cents [illegible]

CLASS II.

BEER STAMPS.—Hogsheads, barrels, half barrels, third barrels, quarter barrels, sixth barrels and eighth barrels.

CLASS III.

STAMPS FOR DISTILLED SPIRITS, TAX PAID.—Ten gallons, 20 gallons, 30 gallons, 40 gallons, 50 gallons, 60 gallons, 70 gallons, 80 gallons, 90 gallons, 100 gallons, 110 gallons, 120 gallons, 130 gallons.

CLASS IV.

STAMPS FOR DISTILLED SPIRITS, "OTHER THAN TAX PAID."—Distillery warehouse, rectified spirits and wholesale liquor-dealers.

CLASS V.

TOBACCO STAMPS.—Half pound, 1 pound, 2 pounds, 3 pounds, 5 pounds, 10 pounds, 20 pounds, 21 pounds, 22 pounds, 40 pounds and 60 pounds.

Class 1. To be gummed, dried and perforated for issue in sheets.

Class 2. Without gumming and perforation, prepared for issue in books, 20 stamps to be engraved, with nine coupons, and one stub attached to each stamp, and stub to be numbered, in serial numbers, and bound in book form. Each book to contain 20 stamps, 1 on a page, and book to be lettered and numbered. Bidders will also make proposals for this class of stamps as above. 300 stamps to the book.

Class 3. Without gumming and perforation. Each stamp to have an engraved stub attached, stamps and stubs to be numbered in serial numbers, and bound in book form. Each book to contain 400 stamps, 4 on a page, and bound, lettered and numbered.

Class 5.—One-half pound to 5 pounds inclusive, without gumming and perforation, to be bound in sheets, 12 stamps on a sheet. All the other denominations mentioned, excepting the 15 pounds, to be engraved with stub attached, stamps and stubs to be numbered in serial numbers, and bound in book form, each book to contain 400 stamps, 1 stamp on a page, and bound, lettered and numbered. The 15-pound stamps to be as above, with the addition of nine coupons attached to each stamp. Bids are also asked for the ½ to 5-pounds stamps inclusive, to be prepared and bound in book form, as above described, with stubs, but without the coupons. Specimens of the above-mentioned stamps may be seen at the office of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and sizes and descriptions taken therefrom.

Bidders will state the price per thousand stamps, separately, inclusive and exclusive of paper, delivered at their place of business, and also at the office of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue in Washington; the cost of delivery should be given, both Mode and [illegible] of the cost of packing and [illegible].

Bids will be made separately for printing in one and two colors. Stamps of Class I, the principal color, to be permanent and the other fugitive.

All the other classes mentioned to be printed in permanent colors. The additional cost of printing a stub upon the stamps printed in one color should also be added.

Bidders will state in their bids the mode of printing proposed by them, whether plate printing or surface printing. Each bid to be accompanied with a specimen of the style of engraving and the quality of paper proposed to be furnished, and the accepted bidder, before the final consummation of a contract, will be required to furnish proof impressions of the engravings of the several kinds and denominations of stamps.

The contract will require all designs, dies and plates to be prepared, and dies and plates to be kept bright and sharp, and that new and additional designs, dies and plates shall be made, either for the present kinds and denominations of stamps or others, without charge, at the pleasure of the Secretary of the Treasury and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and all such designs, dies and plates to be the property of and delivered to the United States Treasury Department at the termination of the contract, or whenever demanded by said Department. That the stamps shall be prepared and delivered of such kinds and denominations, and in such quantities and at such times, as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue for the time being may direct.

A statement of the numbers of stamps issued during the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1870, may be seen at the office of the Commissioner.

And that all measures and precautions which the Commissioner of Internal Revenue shall deem necessary to take in order to protect the Government against fraud or negligence on the part of the contractor or his employes, shall be taken at the proper charge and expense of the contractor.

No bids will be considered except from parties who have been, or are actually, engaged in the business of steel engraving and printing, and provided with all the necessary facilities to execute the work promptly, [illegible] to the satisfaction of [illegible].

Parties not known to the Department will furnish proof as to these points.

Bidders will state the time from the date of the contract, if awarded, when they will be ready to commence delivering the stamps, and their daily capacity for delivery thereafter. Bids may be made for any one class of stamps mentioned in this notice, or for [illegible].

Each bid must be accompanied by a guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, that in case the bid is accepted and a contract entered into they will become sureties in a suitable amount as may be required for the faithful performance of [illegible].

The contract to be made for not less than one year, nor more than three years, as may be agreed upon. In awarding the contract, the Commissioner reserves the right to reject any or all proposals, as in his judgment may appear to be for the interest of the Government. Proposals should be securely sealed and marked "Proposals for Revenue Stamps," and addressed to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. C. DELANO, Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

Oct. 13, 1870. Approved: GEO. S. BOUTWELL, Secretary.

AMUSEMENTS.

STEINWAY HALL—CHRISTINE NILSSON. THIS EVENING. STEINWAY HALL, ON 14TH-ST. MR. MAX STRAKOSCH has the honor to announce the re-appearance of MLLE. CHRISTINE NILSSON in TWO GRAND NILSSON CONCERTS, THIS (MONDAY) EVENING, 24TH OCTOBER, 1870. WEDNESDAY EVENING, 26TH OCTOBER, at 8. ONE GRAND NILSSON MATINEE, on SATURDAY, the 29TH OCTOBER, at 1 P. M. MLLE. CHRISTINA NILSSON will be assisted by MISS ANNIE LOUISE CARY, Contralto, MLLE. MARIE KREBS, the distinguished pianist, (her first appearance in America;) SIGNORS BRIGNOLI, VERGER, VIEUXTEMPS. The GRAND OPERA ORCHESTRA, under the direction of MAX MARETZEK. Conductor...........SIGNOR BOSONI. Admission, $2; reserved seats, $3 and $4. Reserved seats to Matinee, $3 and $4. Seats can now be secured at the Hall, also at Schirmer's, No. 701, and at No. 814 Broadway. Steinway's pianos are used at all the Nilsson Concerts. THURSDAY, 27th October, Brooklyn Academy.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY—NILSSON. THURSDAY, OCT. 27. WEDNESDAY, NOV. 2. Mr. MAX STRAKOSCH has the honor of announcing the first appearance, in Brooklyn, of Mlle. CHRISTINA NILSSON, IN TWO (2) GRAND NILSSON CONCERTS, THURSDAY, OCT. 27, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 2. MLLE. CHRISTINA NILSSON will be assisted by all the great artists, as in New-York. General admission, two ($2) dollars. Reserved seats, parquette and balcony, four ($4) dollars. Reserved seats, dress circle, three ($3) dollars. Admission, family circle, one dollar. Seats now at Brooklyn Academy; also, No. 114 Broadway, New-York.

WALLACK'S. Proprietor and Manager....Mr. LESTER WALLACK. LAST SIX NIGHTS of Mr. Albery's new comedy, entitled TWO ROSES, which must be withdrawn in consequence of numerous REVIVALS and the production of NOVELTIES. The piece is produced with NEW MUSIC, SCENES AND APPOINTMENTS, and a POWERFUL CAST. Colman's Comedy of JOHN BULL is in active preparation, and will be produced with NEW SCENES, APPOINTMENTS and COSTUMES, and with a CAST OF UNUSUAL STRENGTH. Barnett's Comedy, THE SERIOUS FAMILY, is also in rehearsal. Due notice will be given of the reproduction of THE RIVALS. BOX-BOOK OPEN FROM 8 A. M. to 5 P. M.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE. Sole Lessee and Manager.........AUGUSTIN DALY. FIFTY TIMES OF MAN AND WIFE. EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK AND SATURDAY MATINEE. *MAN AND WIFE will be acted but A FEW NIGHTS LONGER, and will be followed by the revival, in all its original perfectness, of the latest Parisian sensation, FERNANDE. Due notice will be given of the first appearance of Miss AGNES ETHEL and FANNY MORANT.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. GREAT SUCCESS. "The best Pantomime ever yet produced." PEALS OF LAUGHTER AT WEE WILLIE WINKIE. GEO. L. FOX AS CLOWN, in which character he has no equal. EVERYTHING NEW. MATINEES WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 1.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, BROOKLYN. FANNY JANAUSCHEK. And all the great star artists from New-York. For three nights. MONDAY, Oct. 24, DEBORAH. TUESDAY, Oct. 25, MARY STUART. WEDNESDAY, Oct. 26, MACBETH.

MR. A. A. FAVARGER is to give a course of FIVE FRENCH READINGS at the HALL OF THE UNION LEAGUE CLUB, commencing Nov. 4. Mr. Favarger will also give a short and sharp course of lessons, after his plan of simultaneous exercises for mastering FRENCH CONVERSATION, as pursued by the Conservatory of Paris. For prospectus, or other particulars, Mr. FAVARGER can be addressed No. 4 East 29th-st., or seen till 1 P. M.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR. The celebrated ANTONIO L. MORA will perform on the Orchestral Organ THIS (MONDAY) AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S CLASSES FOR DANCING. At No. 212 5th-av., corner 26th-st., and No. 681 5th-av. Send for a circular. Morning Class now forming for ladies and children on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, at 10. Also, Mr. FRANK DODWORTH'S Afternoon Class, at 4 o'clock on the same days. Children's Evening Class will commence on FRIDAY, Nov. 4, at 8 o'clock.

FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMY, north-west corner of 28th-st. and Broadway, (Apollo Hall) now open. Classes WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 4 P. M. Send for circular.

DUMAR'S DANCING ACADEMY, NO. 24 West 4th-st.—Classes every day and evening; all dances taught in one quarter; six dances perfectly in six private lessons.

C. H. RIVERS' BROOKLYN DANCING Academy, corner of State and Court sts., entered on State-st. Classes for beginners are now forming. Send for a circular.

MRS. HLASKO'S DANCING CLASSES for juveniles will commence SATURDAY, Nov. 5, at Harvard Rooms, corner 6th-av. and 42d-st. Send for circulars.

HLASKO'S DANCING CLASSES WILL commence Nov. 1, at Harvard Rooms, corner 6th-av. and 42d-st. Send for circulars.

MUSICAL.

NEW STYLES MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS, with improvements patented June and August, 1870. Prices reduced this month. Organs to rent. Warerooms, No. 596 Broadway.

A GREAT OFFER!!! HORACE WATERS, NO. 481 BROADWAY, N. Y., will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, including Chickering & Sons, at extremely low prices, for cash, or will take from $5 to $25 monthly until paid; the same to let, and rent money applied if purchased. Monthly installments received for same.

RAVEN & BACON'S PIANOS AT FACTORY PRICES. WAREROOMS NOS. 149 AND 151 BAXTER-ST., four blocks east of corner of Broadway and Grand-st.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS, BEST makers, to rent or sell cheap for cash, or on installments. Come and see them at H. M. MERRELL'S Wareroom, No. 8 Union-square (166 4th-av.).

PROPOSALS.

ENGINEER'S OFFICE FOR HARBOR DEFENSES, UNION BANK BUILDING, BALTIMORE, MD., Oct. 20, 1870.

SEALED PROPOSALS, IN DUPLICATE, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock, noon, of the 21st day of October, next ensuing, for the removal of the following OBSTRUCTIONS from channel of James River, Virginia, below Richmond, viz.:

AT WARWICK BAR, about five miles below Richmond, wrecks of three schooners; 50, 60 and 80 tons.

AT DRURY'S BLUFF, about seven miles below Richmond, wreck of iron-clad ram *Fredericksburg*, sunk with armor, guns, &c., on board; iron gun-boat *Raleigh*, 150 tons; steamer *Jamestown*, (wooden,) 1,300 tons, sunk with guns on board; steamer *Curtis Peck*, 450 tons; schooners *Wythe*, *Beach*, 300 and 225 tons; brig, 175 tons, and a schooner of 80 or 100 tons, name unknown; also 18 or 20 cribs of timber and stones, each about 22 feet square, averaging 15 feet deep.

AT TRENT'S, or GRAVEYARD REACH, ten miles below Richmond, wreck of *Galliego*, 250 tons; wreck of pilot-boat, *Flame*, 67 tons.

Below AIKENS, or VARINA, about twenty miles from Richmond, 37 to 40 piles, remains of old bridge.

Proposals will be received for the removal of all the obstructions named above, or a portion—but single bids are preferred for entire removal of all obstructions at each point, as named above; or to give a channel at Drury's Bluff 200 feet wide and 15 feet deep, at low water, near right bank of river, and entire removal, as above, at other points.

Each proposal must state time within which the work will be finished, and the method or manner of removal proposed, whether by blasting or otherwise. Some of the wrecks may be of considerable value, and the bid will state what sum of money, if any, in addition to the material removed, will be demanded for the work done.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids for any reason deemed sufficient by the undersigned.

Proposals will be opened at 1 P. M. of the 31st day of October next ensuing, in presence of such bidders as may choose to attend. Forms of proposals to be had at this office.

SEALED SEPARATE PROPOSALS, in duplicate, will also be received, at the same time, for the excavation of earth required to reopen "Dutch Gap Canal," according to plans, &c., in this office, involving removal of about 37,000 cubic yards of earth, some above and some below water; none to be carried over one-quarter mile. Price per yard, measured either in cut or embankment, to be given.

Proposals must be in duplicate, indorsed "Proposals for removing obstructions in James River," and for opening Dutch Gap Canal, each accompanied by a printed copy of this advertisement, and addressed to [illegible]

TO CONTRACTORS. [illegible] ... of the Railroad from the track of the New-Haven and Northampton Railroad in Westfield, [illegible] and Dwight sts. in Holyoke, ten miles, will be received [illegible] until WEDNESDAY, Nov. [illegible]. Maps, profiles, plans and specifications may be seen at the engineers' office, Westfield, Mass., and further information be had on inquiry of L. F. Root and S. Randolph, engineers, C. N. Yeamans, Vice-President of the company, or [illegible] J. C. PARSONS, President. Holyoke, Oct. [illegible], 1870.

AMUSEMENTS.

NILSSON'S LAST AND FAREWELL WEEK IN NEW-YORK. FOURTEENTH-STREET THEATRE. THIS MONDAY, Oct. 24, ADRIENNE LECOUVREUR. MARIE SEEBACH in her great role of ADRIENNE LECOUVREUR. MATHILDE NIENSTAEDT as the PRINCESS. TO-MORROW, (Tuesday,) Oct. 25, JANE EYRE—THE ORPHAN OF LOWOOD. SEEBACH, JANE EYRE; WEISSE, MRS. REED. WEDNESDAY, Oct. 26, at 1 o'clock, SEEBACH'S FAREWELL MATINEE, MARY STUART. THURSDAY, benefit of Mme. MARIE SEEBACH. For the last time, ADRIENNE LECOUVREUR. FRIDAY AND SATURDAY NIGHTS, THE LAST TWO REPRESENTATIONS.

SEEBACH FAREWELL MATINEE. WEDNESDAY, Oct. 26, at 1, MARY STUART. Admission to all parts, $1. Reserved seats, dress and parquet, 50 cents extra.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. ELEVENTH WEEK. SEVENTY-FIRST TO SEVENTY-SEVENTH TIME. MR. JOSEPH JEFFERSON in his wonderful impersonation of RIP VAN WINKLE, in Boucicault's beautiful Legendary Drama of that name. EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE at 1½ o'clock. Seats secured TWO WEEKS IN ADVANCE, at the theatre, or at the branch ticket-office, at Ditson & Co.'s music-store, No. 711 Broadway.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS. 14th-st., opposite Academy of Music. L. B. LENT.......................Director. Brilliant and Enthusiastic Opening Success. First appearance of DON LEONTI, Le Gymnasiarque L'Aerien. EVERY NIGHT AT 8. MATINEES WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AT 2½. Grand Equestrian, Gymnastic and Acrobatic Expositions, Physical Exploits. All the Great Riders—Bareback and Somersault. Thoroughly-Trained and Sagacious Horses, Ponies, Dogs and Mules, completing a Superb Exhibition of Equine Intelligence. Supreme Excellence in every Appointment. New and Gorgeous Costumes, Properties, Rich Paraphernalia, &c. New Novelties and Startling Attractions are in active preparation. Dress-circle, 50c.; children under ten, half-price. Reserved seats, 75c.; children under ten, 50c.

A GRAND NATIONAL EXHIBITION. THE THIRTY-NINTH ANNUAL FAIR OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE. Open daily from 9 o'clock A. M. to 10 P. M., in the spacious buildings extending from the 2d to the 3d av., between 63d and 64th sts. Skating resumed this evening on ice eight inches thick, made by M. J. Bujason's improvement, by Carré's process. NOVEL AND INGENIOUS INVENTIONS. AN UNEQUALED DISPLAY OF PHOTOGRAPHS. MACHINERY IN MOTION. IMPLEMENTS OF HUSBANDRY. PRODUCTS OF THE FARM, THE WORKSHOP AND THE STUDIO. GREAT DISPLAY OF Rare plants and choice fruits and flowers renewed each Wednesday. Music every evening. Grand promenade concert on Wednesday and Saturday evenings. JARDINE & SONS' ORGAN, BLOWN BY STEAM. MUSIC BY EBEN'S CELEBRATED ORCHESTRA. ADMISSION, 50 CENTS.

GRAND SANITARY FAIR. For the benefit of the wounded soldiers, the German lines and the widows and orphans in Germany, AT THE ARMORY OF THE THIRTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT, on Broadway and 35th-st. GRAND CONCERT every evening, commencing at 7½ o'clock. SINGING SOCIETIES have volunteered to furnish some of their choicest songs. SPLENDID PICTURE GALLERY. A select collection of master works both American and European. Open daily from 9 o'clock to 10 o'clock P. M. Admission from 9 to 6 o'clock, 25 cents. Admission from 6 to 10 P. M., 50 cents. Children 25 cents at all hours.

PNEUMATIC TUNNEL UNDER BROADWAY. 260 Broadway, corner Warren. Open [illegible]

MEETINGS.

THE MEMBERS OF THE FRENCH BENEVOLENT SOCIETY are requested to attend the general meeting, to take place on MONDAY, the 24th October, at Delmonico's, corner 14th-st. and 5th-av., at 8 o'clock P. M. By order of the President. C. FRANCOIS, Secretary.

RAILROADS.

VIRGINIA AND TENNESSEE AIR LINE. GENERAL EASTERN OFFICE, NO. 303 BROADWAY. Shippers are hereby notified that freights will be received for all points named in our tariff in VIRGINIA, ALABAMA, TENNESSEE, MISSISSIPPI, GEORGIA, ARKANSAS, on and after SATURDAY, the 22d inst. Passengers sent through via Baltimore, Norfolk and Lynchburg, south. C. E. EVANS, General Eastern Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD. Trains leave 30th-st. as follows: 8:00 A. M., Chicago express, drawing-room cars attached. 10:30 A. M., Special Chicago express, [illegible] 11:00 A. M., Northern and Western express, drawing-room cars attached. 4:00 P. M., Montreal express, drawing-room cars attached. 7:00 P. M., First Pacific express, with sleeping-cars through to Watertown, Syracuse and Canandaigua (daily). 11:00 P. M., Second Pacific express, with sleeping-cars attached for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads; for Louisville via Indianapolis, and for Buffalo and Rochester. This train will leave at 9 P. M. on Sundays. [illegible] 7:00 A. M. and 5 P. M., Poughkeepsie trains. 9:00 A. M., 4:15 and 6:15 P. M., Peekskill trains. [illegible] 7 P. M., Sing Sing trains. [illegible] and 11:30 P. M., Yonkers trains. 9:00 A. M., Sunday train for Poughkeepsie. C. H. KENDRICK, Gen'l Passenger Agent. New-York, Sept. 12, 1870.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOTS foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., as follows: Through Express Trains leave Chambers-st. at 8 A. M., 10 A. M., 5:30 P. M. and 7 P. M., daily. Leave 23d-st. at 7:45 A. M., 9:45 A. M., and 5:15 and 6:45 P. M., daily. New and improved drawing-room coaches will accompany the 10 A. M. train through to Buffalo, connecting at Hornellsville with magnificent sleeping-coaches running through to Cleveland and Galion. Sleeping-coaches will accompany the 8 A. M. train from Susquehanna to Buffalo; the 5:30 P. M. train from New-York to Buffalo, and the 7 P. M. train from New-York to Rochester, Buffalo and Cincinnati. [illegible] Emigrant train leaves daily at 7:45 P. M. [illegible] The remaining local train schedules and ticket-office addresses are illegible. WM. R. BARR, General Passenger Agent. L. D. RUCKER, General Superintendent. July 5, 1870. *Daily. ‡For Hackensack only. †For Piermont and Nyack only.

SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND. Fall and Winter Arrangement, Commencing MONDAY, Oct. 17, 1870, from Roosevelt and Grand-st. Ferries. 8:45 A. M., Mail for Patchogue. 10:00 A. M., Accommodation for Babylon. 3:30 P. M., Express for Patchogue, via stage to Bellport and Fire Place. 4:30 P. M., Islip Accommodation; Saturdays through to Patchogue. 5:30 P. M., Babylon Accommodation. 6:30 P. M., Merrick Accommodation. The [illegible] and 10:00 A. M., and 3:30 and 6:30 P. M. trains connect at Valley Stream for Rockaway. The [illegible] and 10:00 A. M., and 3:30 and 6:30 P. M. trains connect at Valley Stream for Hempstead. C. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD. On and after MONDAY, next, May 23, 1870, trains will leave depot corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av. as follows: [illegible] J. C. BUCKHOUT, Superintendent.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. Corner 23d-st. and 8th-av. UNDIMINISHED ENTHUSIASM. Fifth week of the celebrated Parisian OPERA BOUFFE TROUPE. MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS and SATURDAY MATINEE at 2. Offenbach's chef-d'oeuvre, LA GRANDE DUCHESSE. LA GRANDE DUCHESSE, MONDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS, and SATURDAY MATINEE. CELINE MONTALAND. LA GRANDE DUCHESSE, TUESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS. LEA SILLY. WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS Hervé's popular sensation, LE PETIT FAUST. Mephisto..................LEA SILLY. Marguerite..........CELINE MONTALAND. In rehearsal, Offenbach's popular operetta, LES BRIGANDS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. Opening night of The Grand English Opera Combination Company. Mrs. C. RICHINGS-BERNARD Directress of the Opera. C. D. HESS & CO., Managing Directors. THE TWO GRAND OPERA COMPANIES of last season, the PAREPA-ROSA AND RICHINGS IN ONE COLOSSAL COMBINATION. MONDAY, Oct. 24, 1870, MARTHA. MARTHA, with the renowned cast, embracing Mrs. C. RICHINGS-BERNARD, Mrs. ZELDA SEGUIN, Mr. WILLIAM CASTLE, Mr. S. C. CAMPBELL, Mr. E. SEGUIN, Mr. A. HOWELL. TUESDAY, THE HUGUENOTS. WEDNESDAY, MARRIAGE OF FIGARO. THURSDAY, FRA DIAVOLO. FRIDAY, IL TROVATORE. SATURDAY MATINEE, BOHEMIAN GIRL. SATURDAY NIGHT, OBERON. Box-book now open. No advance in prices. Orchestra stalls and parquette circle, reserved seats, $1 50; dress circle, $1; family circle, (entrance on Crosby-st.,) 50c.

WOOD'S MUSEUM—GEO. WOOD, Proprietor. TWO PERFORMANCES DAILY AT 2 AND 8 P. M. SECOND WEEK OF THE UNQUALIFIED SUCCESS of the CELEBRATED LYDIA THOMPSON BURLESQUE TROUPE, EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY MATINEE, in the spectacular burlesque extravaganza entitled LURLINE. Owing to the length of the burlesque it will constitute the evening's entertainment. MATINEE PERFORMANCES—MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY. The new burlesque of ENOCH ARDEN and farce of A SUIT OF TWEEDS. Box-plan open. Seats secured two weeks in advance.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE.—720 Broadway. EVERY EVENING at 8, SATURDAY Matinee at 2, CAPTAIN OF THE WATCH, MR. AND MRS. PETER WHITE, and the immensely successful burlesque of SOMNAMBULA. MONDAY, Oct. 31, Mr. HARRY BECKETT.

MR. DE CORDOVA'S LECTURES. AT STEINWAY HALL. JEALOUS LITTLE MRS. WILLIAMS, THURSDAY EVENING, OCT. 27, 1870. CHARLES DICKENS, TUESDAY EVENING, NOV. 1. YOUNG AMERICA IN HIS SUMMER VACATION, MONDAY EVENING, NOV. 7. Tickets for three lectures, with reserved seat, $1 50. May be had at all the theatre ticket-offices.

STADT THEATRE—45 AND 47 BOWERY. GRAND GERMAN OPERA. MONDAY, OCT. 24, TROUBADOUR. Reserved seats at the box-office.

STEAMBOATS.

STONINGTON LINE. TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE. GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT. Fare always as low as by any other line. The new and elegant side-wheel steamers STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT, Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL. From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 5 P. M. Arriving ahead of all other lines. Tickets sold and baggage checked and secured at No. 363 Broadway, corner New Pearl-st., and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway. D. S. BABCOCK, President Stonington Steamboat Company.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP CO. FOR BOSTON, Via FALL RIVER, touching at NEWPORT. The world-renowned steamers BRISTOL, Commander A. G. SIMMONS, and PROVIDENCE, Commander B. M. SIMMONS, leave daily (Sundays excepted) at 5 P. M., from Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Chambers-st. JAS. FISK, JR., President.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP COMPANY. NEW JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE. LONG BRANCH VIA SANDY HOOK. WINTER ARRANGEMENTS. The steamers ANTELOPE, Commander WILSON, and JESSE HOYT, Commander JAMES SEELY, will leave Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st., daily, Sundays excepted, as follows: ANTELOPE at 6 A. M., connecting at Sandy Hook with the accommodation train for Philadelphia. JESSE HOYT at 4 P. M., connecting with way train for Toms River. Philadelphia freight received to 6 P. M. Way freight to 4 P. M. JAMES FISK, Jr., President.

PEOPLE'S LINE STEAM-BOATS FOR ALBANY. The steamers DREW and ST. JOHN continue to leave their pier, No. 41 North River, south side of Canal-st., at 6 o'clock P. M. daily, Sundays excepted, always connecting at Albany with trains of the several railroads North, West and East. Tickets sold and baggage checked to all points at the office, on the wharf, and at Dodd's Express offices, No. 944 Broadway and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn. Travelers should not be misled by advertisements intimating the change of the locality of its business.

ALBANY AND TROY EVENING LINE—Great reduction in fare and state-rooms. To Albany or Troy, 50c. deck; first-class, including state-room accommodations, $1 50; ditto, with berth, $1; and like reductions to all points west and north. The elegant steamers VANDERBILT and CONNECTICUT, (having 200 splendid rooms,) leave their new depot, Pier No. 44, foot of Prince, Spring, or Charlton streets daily (Saturdays excepted.) Sunday face same as heretofore, at 6 o'clock P. M. Passengers by 4th or 8th av. horse-cars will get out at Charlton-street. Returning, leave Troy at 6, and Albany at 8 P. M.

SHREWSBURY, RED BANK AND LONG BRANCH.—The steamer SEA BIRD will leave New-York, foot of Warren-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Friday, 21st	2:00 P. M.	Saturday, 22d	6:30 A. M.
Saturday, 22d	2:30 P. M.	Monday, 24th	7:30 A. M.
Monday, 24th	3:30 P. M.	Tuesday, 25th	[illegible]
Tuesday, 25th	3:30 P. M.	Wednesday, 26th	[illegible]
Thursday, 27th	9:30 A. M.	Friday, 28th	[illegible]
Friday, 28th	11:00 A. M.	Monday, 31st	[illegible]

NEW-HAVEN STEAMERS—HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD AND THE NORTH.—At 3:15 and 11 P. M. from Peck-slip. Trains connect with the 11 P. M. boat every morning at New-Haven, Sunday excepted, and from 3:15 boat on Saturday only.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads: fare [illegible]. Steamers leave Catharine-slip 12 noon and 11 every night (Sundays excepted).

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—The steam-boat NELLY WHITE leaves pier foot of Market-st. every afternoon at 3½, and 27th-st. at 3 o'clock. Fare, 35 cents.

FOR STAMFORD AND GREENWICH.—The steam-boat META will leave foot of Market-st. daily, at 2 o'clock P. M.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 20th day of October, A. D. 1870, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of ABIEL ABBOT and LLOYD D. PIERCE, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, to them or for their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of their estates, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 32 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Register, on the 2d day of November, A. D. 1870, at 12 o'clock, M. GEORGE H. SHARPE, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 14th day of October, A. D. 1870, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of WILLIAM F. BEARNS, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 10th day of November, A. D. 1870, at 11 o'clock A. M. GEORGE H. SHARPE, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York; ss.—In the matter of the BEAVER BROOK MANUFACTURING COMPANY, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: You are hereby notified that a second general meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt corporation will be held at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, in charge of said case, No. 152 Broadway, New-York City, in said district, on the 14th day of November, 1870, at 12 o'clock, noon, of said day, for the purposes specified in section 27 of the act of Congress, entitled "An act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," approved March 2, 1867. RICHARD WARREN, Assignee. New-York, Oct. 22, 1870.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ALBERT G. BODFISH, bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the above-named bankrupt, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said District, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, on his creditors' petition, by the District Court of said district. Dated at New-York City this 21st day of July, A. D. 1870. NICHOLAS BLAISDELL, Assignee, No. 271 Broadway, New-York.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the anaesthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the most approved manner, do nothing but extract teeth, and they certainly do that without pain. Over [illegible] operations. See their signatures at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, Printers, and blank-book manufacturers, No. [illegible] Fulton-st. Stationery of every description.

CUBA.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAM-SHIP MORRO CASTLE.

The steam-ship *Morro Castle*, which left Havana on Oct. 17 and Nassau Oct. 19, reached this port last evening. On Oct. 12, the report tells us, while she was on the outward passage, off the Hole in the Wall, she encountered a heavy hurricane from the South, lasting five hours, but received no damage. Oct. 21, on the inward passage, lat. 33, lon. 75, barometer falling to 29.3, she encountered a very heavy hurricane from south-east to north-east, of eight hours' duration, with a very heavy sea running, making a clean breach over the ship fore and aft. The deck load of 700 barrels of oranges was thrown overboard to ease the ship; the boats were blown from the davits; the sails, though furled, were blown from the yards; the paddle-boxes were damaged and broken; skylights, binnacle, and everything movable on deck were swept away, and the cabin and saloons were filled with water. Complimentary resolutions were tendered to Capt. RICHARD ADAMS by the passengers, in token of their admiration of the bravery and energy he displayed under the trying circumstances thus referred to. Some account of the disastrous effects of the hurricane ashore is included in our correspondence printed below.

The Situation—Effects of the Hurricane in Havana and Elsewhere—Tremendous Loss of Life in Matanzas—Influence of the Weather over the Vomito.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Monday, Oct. 17, 1870.

The Havana journals in their semi-monthly review of the "situation" published Saturday for circulation in the Peninsula, frankly confess there is little to say pro or con regarding the movements of troops or of insurgents in the insurrectionary districts of Cuba. More than two years since the insurgents raised their flag in Yara and today they occupy less than a fourth of the territory they held four months after the insurrection broke out. The only action of importance had during the past fifteen days was that at Monte Nuevo, in the Eastern Department, where the Spaniards claim to have caused a loss to the insurgents of more than one hundred in killed and wounded. No details have reached this city, as yet, so it is impossible to judge which side was really the winner. One of the gun-boats captured, last week, an English schooner at Cayo Cruz, making the third taken near that point within a short time. Another gun-boat captured, near Nuevitas, two schooners, loaded with arms, clothing, &c. The first schooner overhauled near Cayo Cruz had, no doubt, discharged her cargo, whatever it might have been, as she was reported in ballast. The crew of the vessel taken previously, at the same place, and court-martialed and shot, were, some of them, English subjects. Many documents found aboard of the *Salvador* have since been published, and if authentic they show dissensions, radical in their character, to exist among the insurgent chiefs.

THE HURRICANE.

The effects of the hurricane last week in Matanzas, Cardenas, and the back country, were most disastrous. At first two thousand persons were reported to have perished at the different points the gale swept over. Half that number would most likely be nearer the truth. The force of the tornado seems to have been spent in the country nearer Cardenas than Matanzas, though the latter place suffered more than the former. In both cases the damage was done principally by water. The sea seemed to rise, and to remain at an unusual height, as though two or three tides had come in at once, one on top of the other. As rain had been falling in torrents for some time, the streams at both places were swollen out of their banks, and the waters on their way to the sea met a wall of water. These tides upon tides caused a tidal wave, and the natural result was a general inundation of the low grounds in both cities. The damage to Cardenas consisted principally in a destruction of property, with but little loss of life. Out of thirteen vessels at anchor in the Bay of Cardenas, but three escaped being wrecked. Large stone ware-houses were demolished, not undermined, but thrown over by simple pressure of water against their walls, and the material of which they were built was carried away, so that not even a vestige of them remained.

MATANZAS.

Matanzas suffered more in loss of life than any other place on the island. Here the inundation of the Pueblo Nuevo Ward, bounded by the bay, the San Juan and Yumuri Rivers, brought death to the door of every family within its limits. More than four hundred dead bodies have been recovered, and the end of the finding is not yet. A passenger-train from Havana arrived at the depot of the Havana and Matanzas Railroad, situate in this ward, just before the overflow took place. Depot, engine, train, passengers, employes—all disappeared in the flood.

TIDINGS FROM ELSEWHERE.

Guines, a town located in a level section between this and Matanzas, was inundated by the torrents of rain, many buildings were blown down, and some of the inhabitants severely injured. The Jurisdiction of Colon felt the force of the tornado also. Here much damage was done to the growing cane, much of it being torn out of the ground by the roots by the mere force of the wind. The cane most backward for the season was less injured.

SICKNESS.

Cholera and vomito still linger in the city. Cases with the latter disease have nearly all resulted fatally where the patients were sick at the time of the hurricane. Death was consequent on the change of weather. A change from 85° or 90° in the shade to 75° is fatal to anyone at the gates of death by yellow fever.

Additional Incidents of the Hurricane—Scenes in Havana and on the Sea—Damage to Shipping.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

HAVANA, Monday, Oct. 17, 1870.

An equinoctial storm—a tempest in the West Indies—you have all heard what that is, and perhaps remember the old geography pictures of childhood, where the forests are being blown down and cities swept away and inundated by the ocean flood. Well, in spite of the predictions of the weather prophets, who could not be made to admit that there would be any commotion this year, and who, perhaps, thought that the day for such atmospheric disturbances had passed, the hurricane has visited us and passed over the island in all its fury.

CITY SCENES.

On Saturday I reached my dwelling, amid falling blinds and signs, and whirled about by winds which would blow one's *volante* on the sidewalk or bring down hundreds of trees at one fell swoop. On the wharves gangs of laborers were meanwhile toiling, and uttering loud, strange cries, as if mad; vessels were being brought up to the wood-work—though uselessly, as the result proved. The ferry-boats had ceased running, and the streets were deserted.

THE SEA.

It was a sight to see the heavy waves come rushing into the harbor, and, looking to the seaward end of the Paseo de Isabel, a heavy mist and spray could be viewed, rising even from the lashing of the waves against the breakers of the shore, to a great distance in the air. I shall never be able to entertain much respect for the monotonous and insignificant Fall of Niagara after looking at the angry, curling waves which broke upon this shore, dashing fairly over the city walls and the Morro Castle, with white, curling crests discernible for miles to the eastward.

PRECAUTIONS.

That awful night there was not one of the lofty and immense doors in the city but was doubly propped and bolted, and many of them were rescoured and adjusted every hour. Roofs were blown away and stone walls thrown down. On the morrow, in the public squares, almost every lamp and tree was thrown to the ground, and the Plaza de Isabel, from being a shady promenade, has become but a wide avenue blocked up with fallen trunks and dry leaves. In the quarter of San Lazarus, a city car was completely washed off the track by the rising waves, and some of the passengers badly bruised by the overthrow. A dozen vessels in the surrounding waters were more or less injured.

ADDITIONAL INCIDENTS.

During the prevalence of the storm on the morning of the 8th the waters of the Bay suddenly receded, and left it dry for several minutes. An aurora borealis, which covered nearly the whole sky, was seen for ten minutes on the preceding night. Here, as through many other cities of the island, wharves and depots have been leveled with the ground, and the sugar-houses and cane-fields of the neighborhood have been almost totally inundated.

DAMAGE TO SHIPPING.

Beside the British schooner *S. V. Nichols* a total loss—the British bark *Nautilus*, damaged badly, the Italian *Sestilia*, driven ashore and wrecked, the American vessels lost or damaged in this port were as follows: Brig *G. W. Barter*, of New-York; driven on shore under the paseo. Bark *Geo. S. Hunt*, of Portland; lost masts, yards, sails, anchors, boat; picked up one negro girl alive. Brig *Mary A. Chase*, of Portland; totally dismasted, tight; lost two anchors and hawsers; picked up six men from a raft and from a mud scow. Schooner *Edena*, of Bridgeport, driven from her anchorage and collided against some coasting schooners, sinking them; then carried almost to the Tamarind Bridge and was driven back again to the bar, where she stranded. Captain and crew escaped to the shore. The vessel was then driven down the harbor and wrecked near the Canimar. Schooner *Frank Palmer*, of Bath; bows broken in, bowsprit ripped up. Bark *St. Marys*; cut away a portion of rigging and sawed foremast.

POLITICAL.

THE "RING."

The Public Interests and Tammany—Efforts to Defeat Justice.

The Tammany Ring obviously feel the stringent enforcement of the new Congressional Election law, and are putting in operation every means in their power to intimidate Republicans, and to get witnesses out of the way. On Wednesday one MCCABE was concerned in arresting Mr. LOUGHLIN, a member of the Tammany General Committee, who admitted that he had registered in three different districts of the Eighth Ward. On Thursday MCCABE was himself arrested on an old charge, which has been allowed to rest undisturbed for four years or more, and which had been withdrawn by the complainant. MCCABE was committed without bail. THEODORE ALLEN has been particularly active and efficient in detecting repeaters in the Ward in which he lives, and has secured the arrest of several persons who have violated both State and national law in a flagrant manner. As a consequence, ALLEN was himself arrested, on Saturday, on a charge of perjury, alleged to have been committed years ago, and when taken before Judge COX, at Jefferson Market, was committed to await examination, bail being refused, though it was offered to the extent of $50,000. In two or three other cases similar proceedings have been had, and the Democracy avow that they intend to resort to all the means which the possession and control of the State power and State Courts give them. As a part of this programme, they are keeping in session the Court of Oyer and Terminer, though there is no business for it to do, the object being to bring themselves within the law which requires that when a Court of Oyer and Terminer is in session all suits of habeas corpus shall be made returnable before it. If a writ of habeas shall be granted by any Judge for one of the alleged offenders of Tammany, it is expected that Judge INGRAHAM, who is holding the Oyer and Terminer, will do the bidding of the Ring, or, if his courage fails him, he will, in accordance with his usual practice, leave the Bench temporarily, and allow BARNARD or CARDOZO to take his place. By the way, the mention of the latter Judge's name reminds us to suggest that, if old charges are to be raked up in this way, Judge CARDOZO may have to recall his visits of a few years since to the District-Attorney's office to prevent a family affliction, and to save to the Mayor one of his most important aids.

We beg to notify the leaders of the Ring that such proceedings as these, which outrage public opinion, will do them far more harm than good. A Court and District-Attorney who take trivial bail for murderers like JACKSON and DONOHUE, and refuse bail for a person charged with perjury, even if the latter be as guilty as is claimed, not only disgrace themselves but disgust all the better part of the community with the party which requires men who try to appear respectable to thus demean themselves.

Republican County Convention—The Committees.

The following are the Committees appointed by Hon. WILLIAM ORTON, Chairman of the Republican County Committee, held at the Soldiers' and Sailors' Head-quarters on the evening of Thursday, Oct. 20:

Committee on Reorganization, (under the resolutions offered by A. J. H. DUGANNE, Esq.)—First District, Nathan Kingsley; Second District, Henry G. Lusk; Third District, Adolphus Borst; Fourth District, E. S. Nelvius; Fifth District, Robert Edwards; Sixth District, Eneas Elliott; Seventh District, A. J. H. Duganne; Eighth District, John J. O'Brien; Ninth District, James W. Booth; Tenth District, W. H. Lockwood; Eleventh District, John H. White; Twelfth District, Joseph Archibald; Thirteenth District, Hugh Gardner; Fourteenth District, M. B. Blake; Fifteenth District, H. P. Lapaugh; Sixteenth District, Isaac H. Bailey; Seventeenth District, John R. Russell; Eighteenth District, C. A. Arthur; Nineteenth District, Joseph H. Meredith; Twentieth District, W. A. Darling; Twenty-first District, William Haw.

Committee on Address—Alexander Wilder, George Bliss, Jr., James A. Richmond, Norman Stratton, Joseph C. Pinckney.

Committee on Contested Seats—Hugh Gardner, Sheridan Shook, C. A. Arthur, James W. Booth, William A. Darling.

Committee to make arrangements for a ratification meeting—First District, Michael W. Burns; Second District, Morris Friedsam; Third District, E. A. Willoughby; Fourth District, Geo. W. Riblett; Fifth District, James Winterbottom; Sixth District, Henry A. Smith; Seventh District, John D. Lawson; Eighth District, James A. Lucas; Ninth District, Alonzo Bliss; Tenth District, J. M. Patterson; Eleventh District, Jeremiah Lathrop; Twelfth District, James Duncan; Thirteenth District, Charles S. Spencer; Fourteenth District, Joseph C. Pinckney; Fifteenth District, Hugh Turner; Sixteenth District, Michael Crogan; Seventeenth District, Chas. A. Flammer; Eighteenth District, Spencer Kirby; Nineteenth District, Thomas Hasan; Twentieth District, James Owens; Twenty-first District, James M. Thompson.

Richmond County Republican Nominees.

The Republicans of Richmond County have a ticket presented to them for the November election of which they may well be proud. All the nominees, without exception, are first-class men, of known ability and integrity, who, if elected, will adorn the offices for which they are named, and reflect credit upon the party that puts them forward as its standard-bearers. Such a ticket is calculated to draw all good citizens to the polls, and it is gratifying to hear that it is likely to poll a larger vote in the county than any ticket nominated for years.

The following are the names of the gentlemen who compose the ticket:

For Congress—First District—C. C. Norvell.
For the Assembly—David W. Judd.
For Sheriff—Moses Alston.
For County Clerk—A. V. Conner.
For Treasurer—B. F. Morris.
For Superintendent of the Poor—Blake Hillyer.
For Justice of the Sessions—Dr. Geddes.
For Coroner—Samuel Randolph.

Anti-Tammany Ratification Meeting.

A grand mass-meeting of the independent Democracy, and of all citizens who desire an honest City Government, will be held in Apollo Hall, corner of Broadway and Twenty-eighth-street, to-morrow (Tuesday) evening, to ratify the nomination of the incorruptible citizen, Judge THOMAS A. LEDWITH, for Mayor. Among the speakers will be Mr. LEDWITH himself, Judge GEORGE C. BARRETT and others.

Ex-Marshal Murray.

We have received several communications from correspondents relative to Ex-Marshal MURRAY, or "vindictive Bob," as he is sometimes called, who has made himself quite conspicuous of late in assisting Mayor HALL to bolster up his silly charge against Gen. WOODFORD. One correspondent gives us an account of Mr. MURRAY's doings while acting as agent of the New-York Central Railroad at Castle Garden; another lets us into the mysteries of the Ex-Marshal's operations in Wall-street, and the way he victimized his brokers; another treats us to some interesting reminiscences of his doings while United States Marshal; another tells us how he tried to worm himself into the office now held by a worthy man, Mr. CASSERLY, as Superintendent of Emigration; and still another introduces us to his *compagnon du voyage* in a trip across the Atlantic and wanderings in Europe.

All these letters are interesting, and some of them are decidedly striking; and in case Mr. MURRAY should hereafter aspire to public office, their publication may become a duty, in the way of warning to the people. But at present the TIMES aims at higher game. It proposes to expose principals, not subordinates—rascals in office, not people who have been dismissed from office. The secret of Mr. MURRAY's enmity to Gen. WOODFORD, as well as of his volunteer service to the Tammany Ring, is well understood by those who know the man; and to those who don't know him, and who might therefore be inclined to listen to his testimony, it is sufficient that he once gave his evidence before such a man as Judge SHIPMAN, and was ruled out of Court.

The Political Outlook in Northern New-Jersey.

The letter of Ex-Gov. HAINES, published in the TIMES of the 11th inst., has not been without its effect in the Fourth Congressional District of New-Jersey. The Governor deservedly takes high rank. Among the ablest jurists of the State, he adds to a clear judicial mind and bright literary attainments what is most desirable among public men—a clean record, backed by an established reputation for sterling integrity. It is not strange, then, that his plain, outspoken and manly letter should create such a profound sensation among his old associates in the Democratic ranks and lead them to look more critically into the manner in which this or that candidate manipulates primaries and packs conventions, and then goes before the people as the regular candidate, asking their suffrages with the usual amount of effrontery that characterizes the political hack.

The thinking portion of the Democracy seem to have just been roused from a Rip Van Winkle slumber by the telling letter of Judge HAINES, and their prospect, fair enough a month ago, reveals now a situation desperate indeed. A careful look over the field will convince any reflecting mind that here, where the main interest centres in the Congressional fight, a wonderful change in political opinion is taking place. Three weeks since Mr. RAFFERTY's friends were boasting of the splendid majorities their candidate would roll up in the Democratic counties, and talking loudly of the reduced Republican vote throughout the district. But a material change has taken place. To-day they realize that men who, like Judge HAINES, cannot and will not be swindled into the support of the mere name of Democracy, are likely to make a most substantial protest against the wholesale fraud, and give the people of the District another term of their present honest and faithful representative.

Take Paterson as a centre, and, with a radius of say ten miles, make only a cursory examination of the field. No one at all familiar with the peculiar political lethargy of the masses but will be struck with the remarkable change that has come over the people within the last few days. Take, for example, Bergen County, the most eastern county of the district; heretofore one of the strongholds of the Democracy in this State. Go in the more remote towns, where heretofore the Democratic majority has been counted and relied upon as the number of legal voters in the township, and a strong element of discord will be discovered—an uneasiness at the restraint of their party rulers, and frequently a casting off the party yoke. All this augurs well, and demonstrates beyond doubt that Bergen County will not give the majority she gave two years ago for Mr. RAFFERTY. This leaves entirely out of the question the disaffection among the Germans, and the colored vote. Sussex County, on the west, another Democratic Malakoff, has the leaven of her strong Democratic thinkers working up a terrible fermentation, and however much the Democratic organs may talk of the twaddle of such men as Gov. HAINES and Ex-Judge RYERSON, the demonstration is clear that this twaddle is making serious inroads in the former adherents of the Democracy. The remaining Counties of Morris, Passaic and Essex, (in part,) will not fall far short of their majorities of two years ago. It is evident, then, that the Fourth Congressional District, for the next two years at least, can be safely counted as Republican, and will be represented by its present very worthy member, Hon. JOHN HILL. The ancestral pride of the old Knickerbocker Democracy will not tolerate what Gov. HAINES calls frauds and irregularities. They hold on to the notion of square Democratic nominations, not packed conventions. They want no help from Erie to elect their candidates. They do not propose to make their conventions assimilate to the "solemn farce of the Erie election," as done by TWEED the First and FISK, Jr., in New-York on the 11th inst. Again, the very forcible commentary of Gov. HAINES on the regularity of threats, to the effect that unless the Convention at Morristown selected Mr. RAFFERTY as their candidate, the nominee, whoever he might be, would be defeated, and with it would also follow the defeat of a Democratic Legislature, seems to have taken a serious hold on minds of thinkers hereabouts, and the verdict doubtless will be that this aspirant for Congress, who proposes to defeat any other candidate not to his liking and to jeopardize the election of a United States Senator, must be quietly shelved until he can learn more of the politics of his adopted country. The candidates of the Democracy in this vicinity are looked upon as subservient to the Erie managers, and the citizens of this district, where manufactures are so important an element of existence, will not forget at the polls that the party now in power has been in full sympathy with the Corporation whose enormous increase in freight charges and extinguishing policy, as exhibited by the course pursued toward the express companies of Paterson, have succeeded in seriously crippling many of the business enterprises established some two years. But there is a remedy. Let us wait patiently for the application on the 8th of November next.

Prominent Republicans on the Stump.

Republican meetings are announced to be held as follows:

MONDAY, OCT. 24.

Oswego—Wm. V. Weber, Esq., (German.)

TUESDAY, OCT. 25.

Cooper Institute, New-York—Hon. Horace Greeley.
Norwich—Gen. Stewart L. Woodford.
Penn Yan—Gen. H. C. Van Wyck.
Malone—Hon. Butler G. Noble.
Antwerp—Gen. John L. Swift.
Washington Heights—Hon. Ethan Allen.
Cape Vincent—Hon. Charles T. Mills.
Marathon—Gen. T. M. Hite.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 26.

Delhi—Gen. Stewart L. Woodford.
Tarrytown—Hon. Horace Greeley.
Carthage—Gen. John L. Swift.
Walworth—Gen. Chas. H. Van Wyck.
Cincinnatus—Gen. T. M. Hite.
Clayton—Hon. Chas. T. Mills.
West Bangor—Hon. Butler G. Noble.
Great Bend—Wm. V. Weber, Esq., (German.)
Canajoharie—P. H. Beermann, (German.)

THURSDAY, OCT. 27.

Kingston—Hon. Horace Greeley.
Elmira—Gen. Stewart L. Woodford.
Stockholm—Hon. Butler G. Noble.
Lyons—Gen. C. H. Van Wyck.
Truxton—Gen. T. M. Hite.
Plessis—Hon. Chas. T. Mills.
Port Jervis—Wm. V. Weber, Esq., (German.)

FRIDAY, OCT. 28.

Geneseo (afternoon)—Gen. Stewart L. Woodford.
Oswego—Gen. C. H. Van Wyck.
Canton—Hon. B. G. Noble.
Preble—Gen. T. M. Hite.
Theresa—Hon. Charles T. Mills.
Port Jervis—Rev. W. F. Butler.

SATURDAY, OCT. 29.

Fulton—Gen. C. H. Van Wyck.
Albion (afternoon)—Gen. Stewart L. Woodford.
Rochester (evening)—Gen. Stewart L. Woodford.
Sing Sing—William V. Weber, Esq., (German.)
Ogdensburg—Hon. Butler G. Noble.
Evan's Mills—Hon. Charles T. Mills.
Cortland—Gen. Thomas M. Hite.

THE CANVASS.

The Massachusetts Congressmen have all been renominated.

The Schenectady *Star* complains that some of the Democrats in that county are lukewarm in their support of JOHN M. CARROLL, the Democratic candidate for Congress.

A writer in the Newport *News* regards it as a most unaccountable fact that a people who love their State so well as do the people of Rhode Island will tolerate so much corruption in elections as confessedly exists there.

The Fishkill *Journal* says that the only danger which the Republicans of Dutchess have to fear this Fall is the great confidence which they seem to entertain that they can carry the county without any special effort.

Seven Republican members of the New-Jersey State Senate hold over, and the Trenton *Gazette* says that scarcely a possibility exists, if the Republicans do their full duty, but that the next Senate will be Republican.

The Republican Committee in Onondaga have issued a stirring address to the friends of the party in that county, urging them to push forward the work of organization, and promising to devote their own energies faithfully to the work.

GEORGE A. BAGLEY and CLINTON L. MERRIAM, the two Republican candidates for Congress in the Twentieth District of this State, agreed to submit the question which was the regularly-nominated candidate to three arbitrators, and the gentlemen selected have decided in favor of Mr. MERRIAM.

The Walden *Herald* says that the Republican ticket in Orange County is one of unusual strength and popularity, and it promises that the county shall elect it, and also aid in redeeming and rescuing the State from the reign of fraud, extravagance and ruin which has been inaugurated by the hordes of Tammany.

E. J. SEARLE, one of the two Republican candidates for Congress in the Third District of Arkansas, has withdrawn. He says that he thinks his opponent ought to have withdrawn, but as he has not done so, he himself will yield the field, hoping thereby to remove the possibility of the election of a Democrat.

The Montgomery (Ala.) *State Journal* says it has most cheering accounts from all parts of the State that "North Alabama is alive with enthusiasm. South, East and Central Alabama are being quietly, but earnestly canvassed, and the prospects in West Alabama, our stronghold, daily improve."

THOMAS RICE, Jr., has declined the Democratic nomination for Councilor in the Third District of Massachusetts, saying that he has been a member of the Republican Party from its formation, and will heartily support Gov. CLAFLIN and all associated with him on the Republican ticket, at the coming election.

A rousing Republican rally is expected at the Wigwam of the Seventeenth Assembly District Association, Forty-sixth-street, west of Eighth-avenue, this evening, when HORACE GREELEY is positively announced to speak, with ETHAN ALLEN and others, and there will be singing by the Union Glee Club.

Unpleasant reports have compelled the Democratic Central Committee of Alabama to remove the name of L. MCCOY, their candidate for State Treasurer, from their ticket, and to nominate J. F. GRANT in his stead. They say that the charges against him, involving an abuse and perversion of the school fund of the State, may in some respects be exaggerated and unfounded; but the explanation made by him, as to the receipt of $1,500 as a fee for the collection of a portion of the fund referred to, is unsatisfactory.

It is reported that in the Rhode Island First Congressional District Republican Convention, which adjourned without making a nomination, Hon. B. T. EAMES was supported by the influence of Senator SPRAGUE, Ex-Mayor BARSTOW and Ex-Gov. SMITH, while Hon. THOS. DAVIS was preferred by ALBERT SANFORD, CHARLES ANTHONY, HENRY C. CLARKE and the Radical Republicans. It is rumored these two parties had agreed to a compromise, but the agreement was broken off on Monday last.

The Fredonia *Censor* appeals for harmony and conciliation among the Republicans of the Thirty-first Congressional District. It well says: "The dissension is not about any public measure or any party principle. However the aspirations of ambitions, we will not say unnatural or unworthy, of individuals may have urged them on thus far, we have confidence in the good sense and good faith of those prominent, whether by their own or the actions of others, in our present disorders, that they will calmly canvass the whole ground, and propose and unite in some adjustment that will restore harmony to our distracted ranks."

The plan of minority representation, urged by Ex-Senator BUCKALEW, was successfully tried at Bloomsburg, Penn., his residence, at the recent election. The experiment was made for the second time in an election in which two assessors and other local officers were chosen. The plan provides that each voter shall have as many votes as there are candidates or officers to be elected, and may either distribute them equally or unequally among the candidates, or concentrate them upon one. In this instance each party nominated one candidate only. For assessors there were 580 voters—316 Democrats and 184 Republican. On the accustomed plan the Democrats would have nominated and elected both candidates by 132 majority. On the new plan, by giving each voter two votes, the total was made 1,120, and 560 votes were necessary to an election. The Democrats having but 732 votes were enabled to elect but one candidate, and the Republicans got the other. This novel plan has been engrafted into the new Constitution of Illinois, where its justness and efficacy will have an opportunity to be fairly tested.

A Deputy Sheriff Robbed by a Handcuffed Prisoner.

On Saturday afternoon the prisoners sentenced at the Hudson County Court were removed by Sheriff MOUNT to the Trenton State Prison. Among the number was one professional pickpocket, Miss LOUISA RAVEN, alias Greven, who was formerly an inmate of the prison under the name of Louisa Wolfe. On the way from Jersey City to Trenton she was handcuffed, and was placed under the special care of Mr. WM. LANDMESSER, a Deputy Sheriff. The prisoners were lodged in their quarters, and upon the return of the official party LANDMESSER discovered that he had lost $10. Subsequent investigation proved that the tricky female had the money in her possession, having robbed the deputy in the cars, while her wrists were encased in the iron bracelets.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

The Central Park Meteorological Department report for last week sets forth the following facts and figures: Barometer—Mean, 29.907 inches; maximum at 9 A. M. Oct. 15, 30.260 inches; minimum at 6 P. M. Oct. 20, 29.580 inches; range, .664 inches. Thermometer—Mean, 56.1°; maximum at 2 P. M. Oct. 16, 71°; minimum at 7 A. M. Oct. 19, 41.6°; range, 29.5°. Oct. 20, rain from 6¾ A. M. to 8½ P. M.; amount of water, .93 inches, total amount of water for week; distance traveled by the wind during the week, 1,379 miles.

About 12 o'clock on Saturday night a young woman, named MARY CREA, attempted suicide by throwing herself in the East River at the foot of Grand-street. Fortunately she was seen by an officer of the Eighteenth Precinct, who plunged in and rescued her. She was brought up at the Essex Market Court yesterday, before Judge LEDWITH, and held to answer.

GEO. WINSTON, a resident of Philadelphia, was arraigned before Justice HOGAN, at the Tombs, yesterday, on a charge of robbing Mrs. CATHARINE MARTIN, of No. 14 West Twenty-eighth-street, of a pocket-book containing $134 70. The lady was riding in a Broadway car, and the pocket-book was taken from her dress, being found in the possession of the prisoner when arrested. The Magistrate held WINSTON for trial.

The race between the *Dauntless* and *Sappho* will probably take place to-morrow. The *Dauntless* will go on the ways this morning at 7 o'clock after the *Sappho* leaves. Both vessels were yesterday visited by large crowds. The *Sappho* has a prow under her bob-stay to enable her to go better on the wind.

The members of the Officers' Association of the Sixth Regiment New-York Veteran Cavalry, will hold their fifth annual reunion at DELMONICO's, Fifth-avenue and Fourteenth-street, this evening at 8 o'clock.

Mrs. MARY ANN SCHELL, aged fifty-five, committed suicide, as is supposed, yesterday, by swallowing laudanum, at No. 162 Cherry-street. She was a native of France. Coroner KEENAN will investigate the case.

DENNIS POWERS, aged six years, of No. 1,182 Second-avenue, fell off a ladder, yesterday, at a rear building in Sixty-fifth-street, near Lexington-avenue, and sustained a fracture of his left leg.

The bodies of two infants were found by the Police, yesterday, in Fourteenth and Sixty-second streets, respectively.

PATRICK QUINN, of No. 318 Mott-street, was committed, yesterday, by Justice HOGAN, at the Tombs, for having brutally beaten and kicked his wife, MARY, on Saturday. The man was jealous. The woman is scarcely expected to recover.

JAMES FITZHARRIS, of No. 36 Bethune-street, was assaulted, last evening, by MICHAEL COSTELLO with a shovel, and sustained a severe wound on the head. COSTELLO was arrested.

MINNIE FORREST, of No. 234 West Thirty-third-street, caused the arrest of MARGARET SMITH, yesterday, on a charge of knocking her down and taking from her stocking $13. Justice COX, at Jefferson Market, held the accused for trial.

GABRIEL SCHULTHIES, of No. 119 Bleecker-street, was committed for trial, yesterday, by Justice COX, at Jefferson Market, on a charge of stabbing JOHN FISHER, of No. 76 Mott-street, three times in the head with a knife.

FRANCIS LARKIN, of No. 154 West Twenty-eighth-street, accused CHARLES PASSLER, yesterday, of having attempted to steal $25 from his pocket. Justice COX held the prisoner for trial.

BROOKLYN.

At a late hour on Saturday night the wire factory of WM. V. IMLAY was damaged by fire to the extent of $2,500. An adjoining frame house, owned by MICHAEL MANNING, was also damaged to the extent of $1,000. No insurance.

MICHAEL MCCULLOUGH, a cartman, residing at No. 140 Union-avenue, while partially under the influence of liquor, yesterday, entered the beer saloon of DAVID CARVER, on Indiana-street, near Union-avenue, and got into a quarrel with the proprietor, the result of which was that CARVER shot MCCULLOUGH in the arm twice with a revolver. CARVER was arrested.

LONG ISLAND.

Rev. H. W. KNAPP's yacht *Recreation*, which was run down by the steamer *Dean* in New-York Harbor, during one of the recent regattas of the New-York Yacht Club, has been towed to Greenpoint, where she is undergoing a general overhauling at the hands of her builders, Messrs. JACKSON & MATTHEWS. She lost her mast and boom, had her sails badly torn and plank shear cut through, besides sustaining other damage of an extensive character. The cost of repairs will amount to over $2,000. Mr. KNAPP had in the cabin papers valued at $10,000, which were recovered in a damaged condition. One of his guests had $2,000 in the pockets of a garment hanging in the cabin. The valuable article floated to where it was found wedged in another part of the vessel.

The suit against the New-York-avenue Commissioners at Huntington, which has attracted so much attention for several months past, has ended, a verdict of discontinuance and costs against the plaintiff having been entered by defendant's counsel. The injunctions having all been removed, the work will be prosecuted with vigor, and it is expected that the road will be entirely finished before cold weather. The new avenue, which will extend from the village to the harbor, will be one of the finest on the island.

The new depot of the Long Island Railroad, at Greenpoint, is completed and presents a very fine appearance. It is very similar to the one at Riverhead. Work on the new dock is progressing finely. Owing to the scarcity of brick-layers the walls of the new engine-house have not been finished, and the completion of the building is consequently delayed. A general change will probably be made in all the Company's buildings in this place.

At the annual meeting of the Union School District of Greenport, Hon. H. A. REEVES and G. W. LEON were elected members of the Board of Education. The number of registered scholars in attendance during the year was 397, with an average daily attendance of 308. The number of children between the ages of five and twenty-one years was 537.

The deprivation of the Williamsburg Turnpike Company of their charter from Grand-street to Middle Village, by the Supreme Court, is the first victory of those opposed to the present toll-gate system in Queens County. Action will be commenced immediately for the purpose of depriving other toll-roads and toll bridges of their franchises.

The confirmations by Bishop LITTLEJOHN in the Episcopal Churches of Suffolk County since June are: St. John's, Cold Spring, 16; St. John's, Huntington, 10; St. James, Smithtown, 3; St. Mary's, Ronkonkoma, 5; St. Mark's, Islip, 11. Total, 45.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Methodist Sunday-school at Roseville (Newark) yesterday celebrated its fourteenth anniversary. The exercises commenced at 3 o'clock, and consisted of the reading of reports, singing by the children, and the reading of an historical essay on the workings of the schools. Addresses were delivered by Messrs. TAYLOR, WILSON, GREENWOOD and BALL.

The grading of the Tuckerton Railway from Barnegat to Tuckerton, has been commenced. This is one of a number of railroads running along the shore of New-Jersey, some of them already in operation and others rapidly approaching completion, which will in a few years form one connecting line of railways from Sandy Hook to Cape May, and open a large portion of the State which has heretofore been almost inaccessible from the large cities.

As Newark people were wending their way to church last evening, they found Broad-street blockaded by about two hundred people who were following a drunken couple. JOHN A. JACKSON, aged sixty-five years, and his wife were indulging in a disgraceful fight, being both drunk. They were taken to the Police Station, and the crowd was dispersed by the police.

Forty-five prisoners have been discharged from the Hudson County Jail during the past week, twenty-nine having been released through the failure of the Grand Jury to find indictments against them, nine by the expiration of their terms of imprisonment, and seven sent to State Prison. The latter were sentenced to the following terms for larcenies and assaults: Chas. Montgomery, nine months; Wm. Johnson, one year; Walter Jones, two years; Jas. Weber, two years; Chas. Sturgis, nine months; Thos. King, one year; Louisa Raven, two years.

A new and beautiful depot is at once to be erected at the Ferry-street station on the Newark and New-York Railroad at Newark. The lumbers for the new structure are already prepared, and the work of construction will be immediately commenced. The shanty now used as a depot is entirely inadequate for the purpose.

Rev. CORNELIUS BRETT, Pastor of the Second Reformed Church, on Ferry-street, in Newark, preached last night before the Young Men's Association of the Church. The Association is young but is very prosperous, and bids fair to be a powerful auxiliary to the Church.

Rev. CHAUNCEY GILES last night delivered an address to the Swedenborgian congregation at Franklin Hall, Jersey City, on the "The Judgment of the Soul."

Yesterday afternoon the house of MAT DOYLE, No. 100 Washington-street, Jersey City, was accidentally set fire to by a child while playing. The fire was extinguished by Officers RYAN and DELANEY, without damaging any other part of the building than the single room in which it occurred.

The directors of the Green-street German school, in Newark, have added a new feature to the school. A department known as "Kinder Garden," or play school, for children under six years of age, will hereafter be a department of the school.

Bishop BAYLEY administered the rite of confirmation in the new Roman Catholic Church at Paterson, yesterday, to a class of nearly two hundred persons.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Oct. 22.—The market was quiet and steady. The course during the day is indicated by the following table:

	11½ A. M.	2 P. M.
Consols for money	92¾	92¾
Consols for account	[illegible]	[illegible]
United States 5-20s, 1862	[illegible]	[illegible]
United States 5-20s, 1865, old	[illegible]	[illegible]
United States 5-20s, 1867	[illegible]	[illegible]
United States 10-40s	[illegible]	[illegible]
Illinois Central Railroad shares	114	114
Erie Railroad shares	[illegible]	[illegible]
Atlantic and Gt. West. R. shares	30	30

FRANKFORT, Oct. 22.—United States Five-twenty Bonds, 95¼ for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 22—11½ A. M.—COTTON—The market opened buoyant; Middling Upland, 8¾d.; Middling Orleans, 9d. The sales of the day are estimated at 15,000 bales. 2 P. M.—Cotton closed active; Middling Upland, 8¾d.@8⅞d.; Middling Orleans, [illegible]. The sales of the day foot up 25,000 bales. LARD, 73s. CHEESE, 69s.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

OSWEGO, Oct. 22.—FLOUR active and steady; sales 2,200 bbls. at $6 25 for No. 1 Spring; $6 75 for Amber Winter; $7 25 for White; $7 50 for Double Extra. WHEAT quiet, but unchanged; sales 1,800 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 25, and 1,000 bushels No. 1 Red Wabash at $1 30. CORN quiet; sales confined to small lots, comprising 1,600 bushels, at 80c. OATS dull; sales 1,500 bushels Ohio at 48c. BARLEY weak; sales 5,000 bushels Up-lake Canada at 80c.; 5,000 bushels Bay Quinte at $1 14, and 9,000 do. at $1, in gold. RYE scarce; held at 85c., free. CORN-MEAL, $1 50 for bolted; $1 70 for unbolted, ℔ cwt. MILL-FEED unchanged; Shorts, $18@$20; Shipstuffs, $22@$24; Middlings, $30@$33 ℔ ton. HIGHWINES, 89½c.@90c. Canal FREIGHTS—Wheat, 12c.; Barley, 11c. to New-York; Lumber, $4 50 to the Hudson; $4 50 to New-York. Railroad FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston, 80c.; to New-York, 49c.; to Albany, 45c. Grain and Mill-feed to Boston, $6 30; to New-York, $4 50; to Albany, $4 00 ℔ ton. Lake IMPORTS—14,460 bushels Wheat, 26,700 bushels Barley, 225,000 feet Lumber. Canal EXPORTS—8,100 bushels Wheat, 14,760 bushels Barley, 261,000 feet Lumber.

CHICAGO, Oct. 22.—EXCHANGE unchanged. FLOUR dull. WHEAT firm, in good demand, and higher; No. 2 Spring at $1 04¼@$1 05¼; afternoon, dull at $1 04, cash. CORN quiet, and No. 2 higher, at 54¾c., cash; 54½c. seller November; afternoon inactive. OATS quiet; No. 2 firmer at 36¼c. RYE quiet; No. 2 at 68½c. BARLEY dull; No. 2 at 82½c. HIGHWINES dull, at 80c. for wood. PROVISIONS steady and unchanged. Live HOGS active and lower at $6 50@$8 20. Beef CATTLE dull and drooping at $3@$4 62½. RECEIPTS—8,000 bbls. Flour, 136,000 bushels Wheat, 45,000 bushels Corn, 24,000 bushels Oats, 6,000 bushels Rye, 25,000 bushels Barley, 8,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—7,000 bbls. Flour, 55,000 bushels Wheat, 129,000 bushels Corn, 20,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Barley, 2,800 Hogs. FREIGHTS firm to Buffalo.

BUFFALO, Oct. 22.—RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,000 bbls.; Wheat, 72,000 bushels; Corn, 30,000 bushels; Barley, 5,000 bushels; Rye, 5,000 bushels. SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 164,000 bushels; Corn, 31,000 bushels; Oats, 10,000 bushels; Barley, 10,000 bushels. Railroad SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 16,000 bushels; Corn, 26,000 bushels. FREIGHTS firm; Wheat, 15c.; Corn, 13c.; Oats, 9c., to New-York. FLOUR steady; sales 500 bbls. WHEAT steady; sales 1,000 bushels Port Washington at $1 19; 1,200 bushels Chicago, per sample, at $1 11½. CORN dull; No. 2 held at 69c., no buyers. OATS dull; sales 1,600 bushels at 45c. RYE quiet; 3,000 bushels sold at 82c. BARLEY neglected. PEAS—None here for sale. SEEDS—Clover dull at $6 25@$6 30. PORK quiet at $25 50@$27. LARD quiet at 15¾c.@16½c. HIGHWINES inactive and nominal at 90c.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 22.—COTTON firm; Middling Upland, 16c.; do. Gulf, 16¼c. BARK steady; No. 1 Quercitron, $35. FLOUR dull and weak; Extra Family, $5 75@$6 50; Spring Wheat, $6 50@$6 75; Pennsylvania do., $6 37½@$7 25; Ohio, $7 25@$8 for fancy brands. WHEAT unchanged; Indiana Red, $1 37@$1 40; Amber, $1 42@$1 45. RYE steady at 93c. CORN firmer; Yellow, 80c.@83c.; Mixed Western, 75c.@80c. OATS steady; White State and Western, 50c.@52c.; Delaware, 48c.@50c. COFFEE quiet; Rio, 16c.@17½c.; Laguayra, 17c.@17¼c., gold. SUGAR firm; Refining Cuba, 9¼c.@10c. MOLASSES inactive. PETROLEUM very quiet; Crude, 15½c.; Refined, 24½c. WHISKY held firmly; Western Iron, 90c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Oct. 22.—COTTON active and nominally higher; Middling, 15¼c.@15⅜c.; sales, 5,300 bales; net receipts, 500 bales; coastwise, 306 bales; total, 796 bales; exports to Great Britain, 1,576 bales; stock, 57,559 bales. FLOUR firm; Superfine, $4 75; Double Extra, $5 60; Treble Extra, $6. HAY—Prime firmer at $27. BACON held at 15½c. for Shoulders, 18¼c. for Clear Rib, 19¼c. for Clear Sides. HAMS 21½c. Light SUGAR—37 hhds. new were received and sold; Yellow Clarified, 13c.@13½c. MOLASSES—Prime, 54c.@56c. COFFEE easier; prime Rio, 17¼c. Other articles unchanged. EXCHANGE—Sterling, 122¾; New-York Sight, ⅛ discount. GOLD, 113.

ALBANY, Oct. 22.—WHEAT—More doing; sales one car Extra Amber at $1 50; one car No. 1 Indiana at $1 42, and 2,200 bushels State Delal at $1 72½. RYE quiet, and no sales. CORN neglected. BARLEY steady, with a moderate demand; sales one car old Malt on private terms. OATS in fair demand and steady; sales 1,500 bushels State in elevator at 55c., and one car No. 2 do. at 54c. CATTLE—Fair to good Kentucky Steers sold down to 7½c., and from that up to 8c.; selected brought 8½c.@9c.; light Indiana sold at 6c. and best at 6¾c.; Texas fed and fattened in Northern States at 5¾c. SHEEP and LAMBS showed downward tendency.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 22.—COTTON dull and unchanged. FLOUR firm. WHEAT firm; No. 2 Red Winter, by sample, at $1 15@$1 20; do. inspected at $1 22. CORN firm, at 60c. for choice Yellow, 43c.@50c. for White. OATS heavy, at 42c.@44c. BARLEY unchanged. RYE advancing, at 57c.@60c. WHISKY better, at 86c.@90c. TOBACCO, HEMP and BAGGING unchanged. Mess PORK firm at $26@$26 25. BACON firm; Shoulders, 14c.; Clear Rib, 18½c.@18¾c.; Clear Sides, 19½c.@20c. LARD firm at 16c. Beef CATTLE firm, at $4@$8 50 for good to choice. Live HOGS steady at $7@$8. RECEIPTS—5,500 bbls. Flour, 22,000 bushels Wheat.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 22.—COTTON quiet and unchanged. FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT dull and drooping; Red, $1 08@$1 10. CORN firm and scarce; New, 52c.@53c.; Old, 60c.@62c. RYE dull and drooping at 80c.@82c. OATS dull and unchanged. BARLEY quiet and weak; Fall, $1 10@$1 15. Mess PORK—Full prices asked, but no demand. LARD, 16c. BACON firm and scarce; Shoulders, 14½c.; Rib Sides, 18½c.; Clear Rib, 19½c. Live HOGS firm, and higher grades advanced, at $7 75@$8 25. WHISKY dull and concessions offered at 86c. EXCHANGE at par.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 22.—COTTON—The cable news has a favorable effect, and prices have advanced; Middling, 16c.; sales, 300 bales; net receipts, 100 bales; coastwise, 175 bales; total, 275 bales; exports, coastwise, 150 bales; stock, 4,400 bales. FLOUR steady and in improved demand at yesterday's figures. WHEAT steady; Maryland Amber at $1 65@$1 70; good to prime, $1 40@$1 60; common to fair, $1 20@$1 35; Western, $1 30@$1 37. CORN dull; White, 70c.@80c.; Yellow, 75c.@84c.; mixed Western, 70c.@75c. OATS, 46c.@50c. RYE dull at 75c.@85c. Mess PORK quiet at $27. BACON very firm and scarce; Rib Sides 15½c.@16¼c.; Clear Rib, 16½c.@19c.; Shoulders, 15c.@15½c.; HAMS, 26c. LARD quiet at 17c. WHISKY lower at 90c.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 22.—TOBACCO—Sales, 89 hhds., at $5 50@$6 for Frosted Trash; $6 10@$6 94 for Common to New Mahogany Wrappers. BAGGING quiet at 25½c.@30c. for Hemp and Flax. COTTON buoyant; Middling, 15c. FLOUR steady; Extra Family, $5 50. GRAIN quiet and unchanged. PROVISIONS excited; stocks not sufficient to meet demand. Mess PORK, $27. BACON—Shoulders, 14¼c.; Clear Rib, 18½c.; Clear Sides, 19½c. LARD, 16c. HAMS, 25c. WHISKY dull at 86c.@87c.

TOLEDO, Oct. 22.—FLOUR steady and in moderate demand. WHEAT active, in demand and advancing; No. 1 Red, $1 19@$1 20; No. 2 at $1 15½. CORN quiet, but a shade better; No. 1 at 55½c.; No. 2 at 53½c. OATS dull; no sales; No. 1 offered at 41½c. FREIGHTS firm; to Oswego, 10c. RECEIPTS—8,000 bbls. Flour, 22,000 bushels Wheat, 9,000 bushels Corn, 5,000 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS—2,000 bbls. Flour, 51,000 bushels Wheat, 5,000 bushels Corn, 31,000 bushels Oats.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 22.—FLOUR firm at $5 75. WHEAT advancing; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1 07; No. 2 do. $1 04½c. OATS dull and unchanged. CORN heavy; rejected at 53c. RYE nominal. BARLEY declining; No. 2 at 83c. Live HOGS dull; declined 25c.@50c.; at $7 25@$8 50. RECEIPTS—4,000 bbls. Flour, 80,000 bushels Wheat. SHIPMENTS—12,000 bbls. Flour, 22,000 bushels Wheat. FREIGHTS to Buffalo firmer, at 6½c.; to Oswego, 12½c.

CLEVELAND, Oct. 22.—WHEAT, nothing done. CORN steady; No. 1 Mixed at 68c.; No. 2 at 67c. OATS steady at 42c. PETROLEUM—Crude dull at $4 ℔ bbl. Refined scarce and quiet at 23c. ℔ gallon, on the spot in car-load lots.

DETROIT, Oct. 22.—FLOUR firm at $5@$6 50. WHEAT active, and advanced 1c.@2c.; Extra, $1 30; No. 1 at $1 25; Amber, $1 12. OATS quiet and unchanged. BARLEY dull and unchanged.

SAVANNAH, Oct. 22.—COTTON in fair demand; prices have advanced, offerings light; Middling, 15c.; sales, 800 bales; net receipts, 1,525 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 1,327 bales; stock, 21,596 bales.

BOSTON, Oct. 22.—COTTON active; tending up; Middling, 16¼c.@16⅜c.; sales, 300 bales; net receipts, 34 bales; coastwise, 536 bales; total, 570 bales; stock, 3,000 bales.

MOBILE, Oct. 22.—COTTON strong; Middling, 14¾c.@15c.; sales, 800 bales; net receipts, 1,040 bales; exports, coastwise, 121 bales (New-Orleans); stock, 27,259 bales.

NORFOLK, Oct. 22.—COTTON firm; Low Middling, 15c.; sales, 50 bales; net receipts, 773 bales; exports, coastwise, 170 bales; stock, 3,555 bales.

CHARLESTON, Oct. 22.—COTTON firm; Middling, 14¾c.@15c.; sales, 400 bales; net receipts, 1,096 bales; exports, coastwise, 2,329 bales; stock, 12,181 bales.

GALVESTON, Oct. 22.—COTTON active and tending upward; Good Ordinary, 13¼c.; sales, 450 bales; net receipts, 387 bales; stock, 7,746 bales.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Oct. 22.—COTTON active and strong; sales, 585 bales; receipts, 1,080 bales; Middling, 14¾c.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Oct. 22.—Spirits TURPENTINE quiet at 40c. Crude TURPENTINE, $1 85@$2 75. COTTON closed firm at 15c.

WILMINGTON, Oct. 22.—COTTON firm; Middling, 14¾c.; sales, 150 bales; net receipts, 285 bales; stock, 1,182 bales.

[Advertisement.]

Look out for infringements upon my Burglar Alarm Telegraph Patent, under the guise of an improvement. Using as well as selling, an infringement is violation of law, and will be treated as such. Don't be deceived about improvements. That has been my study for ten years.

E. HOLMES, No. 7 Murray-street.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Steamer	Date	From	To
Aleppo	Oct. 25	New-York	Liverpool
Silesia	Oct. 26	New-York	Hamburg
Manhattan	Oct. 26	New-York	Liverpool
Cuba	Oct. 26	New-York	Liverpool
Malta	Oct. 27	New-York	Liverpool
Australia	Oct. 29	New-York	Glasgow
Pereire	Oct. 29	New-York	Havre
Hanover	Oct. 29	New-York	Bremen
Italy	Oct. 29	New-York	Liverpool
City of Brussels	Oct. 29	New-York	Liverpool
Palmyra	Oct. 29	New-York	Liverpool

FOR RIO AND HAVANA.

Steamer	Date	From	To
Merrimack	Oct. 24	New-York	Rio
Morro Castle	Oct. 29	New-York	Havana

Closing of Foreign Mails at Post-Office.

WARNING.

All letters for Europe should be marked "via England."

TODAY.

For Argentine Republic, Brazil and St. Thomas, by the *Merrimack*, at 1 P. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 3 P. M.
North, through via H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:30, 9 P. M.
North Way, via Harlem R. R.	[illegible]
Chatham Four Corners	7 A. M.
East, via New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, via Newport	3 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	[illegible]
South, Through	7 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 8:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

In steam-ship Morro Castle, from Havana.—Henry P. Finlay, C. A. Clark, Ernest May, Ygnacio Guest, Santos Parga, J. Martinez, Cleonto Fernande, Mrs. S. Poorman.

In steam-ship Virgo, from Savannah.—Miss McCloskey, Miss Emma Cook, Louis Desnbacher, R. W. Denny, Mr. Williams, Mr. Mahoney, D. Newman, T. H. Fleming, W. T. Elwood and wife, J. M. Carter, R. S. Cathcart, Miss Ella Whalen, J. T. Keeler.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce*, *Times*, *Tribune*, *World*, *Sun*, *Express*, *Evening Post*, *Commercial Advertiser*, *Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Democrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises......6:21 | Sun sets......5:07 | Moon sets......[illegible]

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..7:[illegible] | Gov. Island..8:14 | Hell Gate..[illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Morro Castle, Adams, Havana Oct. 17, at 5½ P. M., via Nassau 19th, at 2 P. M., with mdse. and passengers to Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Co. Oct. 12, on the outward passage, off the Hole in the Wall, encountered a heavy hurricane from the S. lasting five hours, but received no damage. Oct. 21, on the inward passage, lat. 33, lon. 75, barometer falling to 29.3, encountered a very heavy hurricane from S. E. to N. E. of eight hours' duration, with a very heavy sea running, making a clean breach over the ship fore and aft; the deck load of 700 bbls. oranges were thrown overboard to ease the vessel; the boats were blown from the davits; the sails, though furled, were blown from the yards; the paddle-boxes were damaged and broken; skylights, binnacle, and everything movable on deck were swept away, and the cabin and saloons filled with water.

Steam-ship Isaac Bell, Blakeman, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Fanita, Freeman, Philadelphia, with mdse. and passengers to J. Lorillard.

Steam-ship Valley City, Bedell, Washington and Alexandria, with mdse. and passengers to George B. Merrick.

Steam-ship Virgo, Bulkley, Savannah, Oct. 19, with mdse. and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Steam-ship Franconia, Bragg, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to J. F. Ames.

Steam-ship Acushnet, Rector, New-Bedford, with mdse. and passengers to Ferguson & Wood.

Steam-ship Rattlesnake, Cole, Portland, for Philadelphia.

Bark Keystone, of Boston, Berry, Bordeaux Sept. 5, with mdse. to D. St. Amant—vessel to master. Experienced strong westerly gales in the Bay of Biscay, and westerly gales the entire passage; Oct. 1 and 2, had a severe gale from S. S. W., with a fearful sea from all points of the compass; shipped large quantities of water, and washed everything movable off deck; have been 11 ds. from lon. 65 with light westerly winds and calms; Sept. 21, lat. 46 25, lon. 28 28, spoke bark Deborah Pennell, from Philadelphia, for Rotterdam.

Bark Ines, (Br.,) Jecam, Maracaibo via Wilmington, Del. 24 hours, with log-wood to Catlin & Satterthwaite, was towed to this City by the steam-tug Relief. The Ines was run into Sept. 18 by the steam-ship Crescent City, from New-Orleans for New-York, and lost her bow-sprit and head gear, and was abandoned by the captain and crew; she was afterward picked up at sea, and taken to Wilmington.

Bark Abd-el-Kader, (of Boston,) Groenwick, Malaga 48 ds., with fruit, &c., to Gomez, Wallis & Co.—vessel to Master. Passed Gibraltar Sept. 17, and had fine weather up to lon. 60; from thence had very heavy weather; was off Barnegat Oct. 18, and was blown off in a heavy N. W. gale.

Bark Chiarina, (Ital.,) Cocurullo, Bordeaux 54 ds., with mdse. to Casado & Crooks—vessel to James Robinson & Co. Oct. 7, lat. 38, lon. 46, in a gale from N. W. lost fore and maintopsails and split jib.

Bark Rival, (Norw.,) Jorgenson, Genoa 64 ds., with mdse. to J. E. Phillips & Son. Passed Gibraltar Sept. 29; came the southern passage, and had light winds and calms the entire passage.

Bark Elise Vauther, (Fr.,) Simal 34 ds., with mdse. to order. Is anchored off Sandy Hook for orders.

Brig Iris, (of Charlottetown, P. E. I.,) Simmons, Martinique 29 days, with sugar to H. A. Vatable & Sons. Oct. 14, lat. 31 20, lon. 72 20, had a furious gale from N. E. to N. W., lasting 4 hours, but sustained no damage; Oct. 19, saw a quantity of wreck-stuff and a part of a very large lower mast; has been 7 ds. N. of Hatteras, with a continuation of northerly winds and rough weather.

Brig Rising Sun, Griffin, 6 ds. from New-Haven, to L. W. & P. Armstrong.

Brig L. & W. Armstrong, Wright, 6 ds. from New Haven, to L. W. & P. Armstrong.

Schr. Carrie S. Webb, Rowland, Georgetown, S. C., 6 ds., with naval stores to Bentley, Miller & Thomas. Has had N. E. gales the entire passage.

Schr. New Regulus, Halleck, Rondout, for New-Haven.

Schr. Wasp, Murphy, Port Johnson, for New-Haven.

Schr. J. M. Richards, Fenton, New-Haven, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Jesse Wilson, Kelly, New-Haven, for Philadelphia.

Schr. B. H. Jones, Davis, New-Haven, for Charleston.

Schr. Wm. Gillum, Clark, New-Haven, for Philadelphia.

Schr. D. H. Berry, Walters, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. J. J. Worthington, Brown, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Jesse B. Allen, Allen, New-London, for Rondout.

Schr. Julia Ann, Wells, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. John Goodspeed, Dart, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Maria L. Davis, Davis, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Franklin Pierce, Hodges, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Avail, Dibble, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Staten Islander, Henry, Port Johnson, for Bridgeport.

Schr. Ney, Chase, Poughkeepsie, for New-Haven.

Schr. Mary, Long, Poughkeepsie, for Bridgeport.

Schr. D. L. Sturges, Rollins, Rondout, for Boston.

Schr. Tunis Depew, Smith, Rondout, for Boston.

Schr. H. D. Metcalf, Brown, Rondout, for Boston.

Schr. J. R. Mitchell, Merrill, Albany, for Stamford.

Schr. Lapwing, Rogers, Port Johnson, for Salem.

Schr. Nizer, Chase, New-Bedford.

Schr. Laura A. Hatch, Hill, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Amelia & Augusta, Martin, Derby.

Schr. Emily, Morrill, Stamford, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Frances Coffin, Jones, New-Haven.

Schr. M. Hand, Horton, Orient, for Rondout.

Schr. Anna Leland, Hopkins, New-Haven.

Schr. Sond, Smith, Hartford, for Trenton.

WIND—Sundown, light, S. E., clear.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Oct. 22.—Arr. yesterday—Steam-ship Prometheus, from Georgetown, D. C. Arr. today—Ship Agnes, from Penang, and received orders from New-York. Also Arr.—Brigs J. Howland, from Fortune Island, Consuelo, from Baltimore, John Aviles, from Elizabethport.

Sld. steam-ship Ontario, for New-York.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Oct. 22.—Arr. steam-ships Georgia, from New-York, and Seagull, from Baltimore; ship Canova, from Boston; bark Horace Scudder, from Boston; brig E. P. Gove, from Liverpool, and schr. Charles Paige, from Key West.

HOLMES' HOLE, Oct. 22.—Arr. schr. Martha Sargent, for Searsport. She reports, while at anchor in Tarpaulin Cove, she came in contact with schr. David Collins, and lost her anchor and part of one chain and broke her main boom.

Sld. schr. Julien Nelson, L. B. Sargent, Frances Ellen, Victory.

Sld. arr. Lucy A. Orcutt, M. & E. Henderson, Annie E. Cranmer, M. W. Hupper, J. H. Wainwright, Zampo, Abbie Dunn, S. B. Wheeler, Chronometer, Effort, Valiant, Pedro, A. Graw, Mary Johnson, Ruth S. Hodgdon, Marion, James Bliss, Caroline Knight, Annie L. Wilder, and H. P. Ely.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 22.—Arr. Ericson, from New-York; Pembroke Castle, from Newcastle, New South Wales.

Sld. Carlisle, for Cork.

The ship Montgomery Castle, from Liverpool, arrived at Portland, Oregon, yesterday.

SAVANNAH, Oct. 22.—Arr. steam-ship General Barnes, from New-York; ship Tascarora, from Philadelphia; schr. Francis Newell, from Philadelphia, and bark Melbourne, from Havre.

Brig Trial, Leach, Malaga 46 ds., with fruit to John E. Devlin & Co.—vessel to M. K. Wilson & Co. Passed Gibraltar Sept. 10; Oct. 20, lat. 38 45, lon. 70 27, boarded the brig Ancilla, (of Dublin,) dismasted, water-logged and abandoned; was loaded with refined petroleum.

Schr. Susan Wright, Mount, Georgetown, S. C., 6 ds., with naval stores to Dollner, Potter & Co.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

QUEENSTOWN, Oct. 23.—The Cunard steamer Algeria, from New-York, arrived at 1 P. M., Saturday, and sailed for Liverpool.

The steamer Colorado, from New-York, arrived at 8 o'clock this morning.

FALL

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FOR LADIES,

FOR BOYS,

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The bonds are secured by a First Mortgage on the Road, Equipments and entire Property of the Company, and, BEING ON A COMPLETED ROAD WHICH PASSES THROUGH ONE OF THE MOST THICKLY POPULATED AND RICHEST PORTIONS OF THE WEST, with so many valuable connecting trunk lines East and West, NO SECURITY CAN BE MORE ABSOLUTELY SAFE.

The road passes through six flourishing and growing cities, and numerous towns, which contain in the aggregate nearly 200,000 people, and within twenty miles of the track there is a population of over 600,000.

THE BONDS ARE CONVERTIBLE into Stock at par, which is a valuable option, as MANY OF THE WESTERN ROADS, LESS FAVORABLY LOCATED, ARE AT A HIGH PREMIUM.

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All marketable securities received in exchange at market rates. Bonds forwarded to all points FREE OF EXPRESS CHARGES.

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Have the pleasure of announcing several NEW STYLES of their well-known CABINET ORGANS, containing the important improvements for which patents were granted them in June and August last. These will be found to be the finest instruments of the class yet produced.

THE MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS are of such established reputation as the standard of excellence among instruments of the class that few will need be assured of their superiority. Testimony from

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is published in a Testimonial Circular, to the effect that they are unequaled—embodying improvements to be found in no other, and excelling especially in rich and beautiful qualities of Tone. They have uniformly been awarded HIGHEST PREMIUMS at INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITIONS, including the MEDAL at the PARIS EXPOSITION.

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